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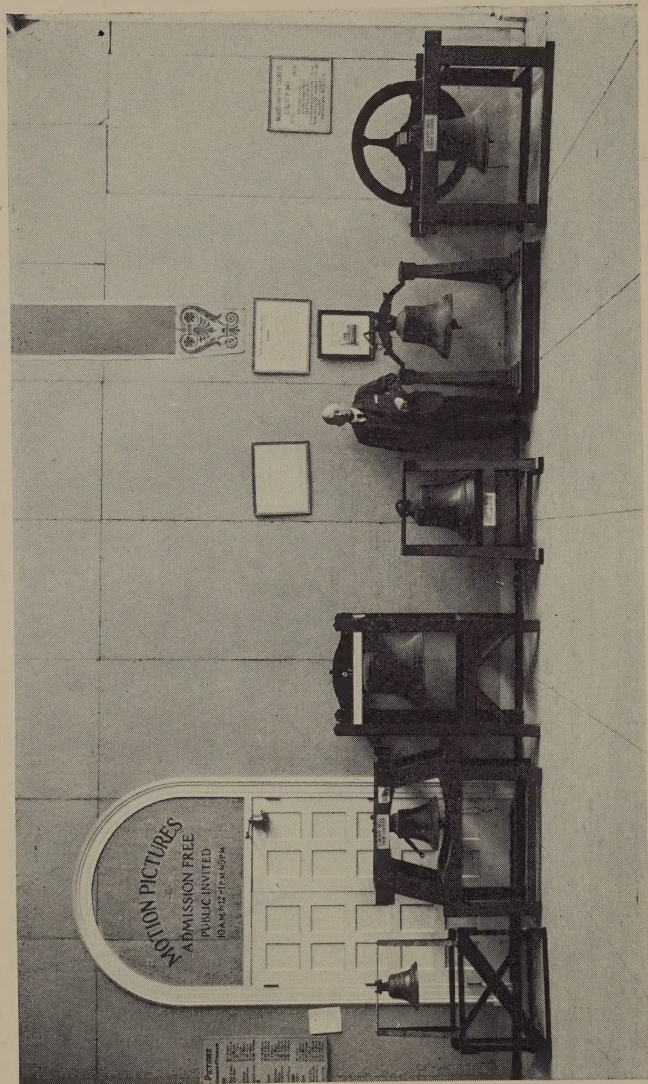
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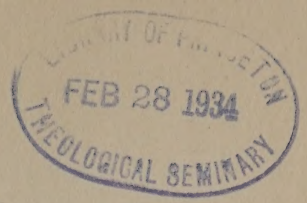
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THE LIBERTY BELLS
OF PENNSYLVANIA

Bell of the Province once wast thou,
Bell of the State and Nation now,
Bell of the battle when war must be,
Bell of the people that would be free;
Men shall say as thou hang'st alone
God's voice has spoken in thy silvery tone,
Bell in whose keeping all is well,
Speak to us ever, Old Bell, God's Bell.



THE COUNTY BELLS ON EXHIBITION AT THE SESQUI-CENTENNIAL



THE LIBERTY BELLS OF PENNSYLVANIA

Presented to the Pennsylvania German Society at the Annual
Meeting in the Pennsylvania Building at the Sesqui-Centennial
on Friday, October 8, 1926.

REV. JOHN BAER STOUTD, D. D.

Historical Commission of Pennsylvania

Knight of the Order of the Crown

Knight of the Legion of Honor

WILLIAM J. CAMPBELL

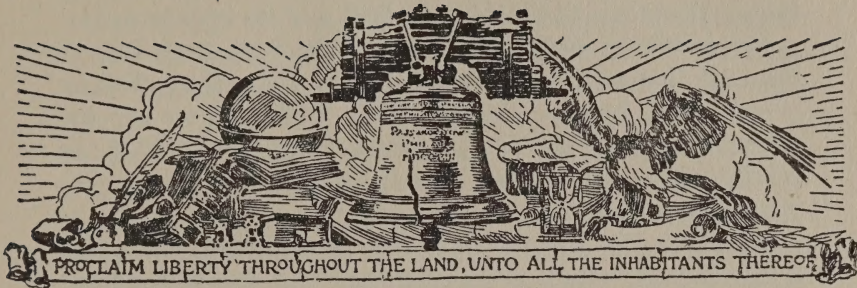
Philadelphia

1930

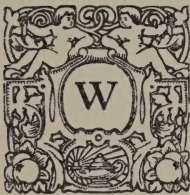
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Norristown, Pa.



FOREWORD



HERE there no other reason for the publication of this history of the Liberty Bell and the county bells of Pennsylvania, the part played by Pennsylvania Germans in the building of the American nation would be sufficient in itself.

Of all the worthy work in which the Pennsylvania German Society has engaged in the nearly forty years of its existence, the task of opening the eyes of the world to what is due the colonial German settlers of Pennsylvania stands pre-eminent.

"History's ample pages," as contained in this 37th annual volume of our Society, clearly reveal how the Pennsylvania German patriots of old obtained the vote of their state for the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. Without their aid the founders of freedom would have been in a hopeless minority. The Pennsylvania German pioneers held the balance of power and it was their influence that made Pennsylvania the Keystone of the Atlantic seaboard arch of free and independent states.

But this history goes farther and into new fields of Pennsylvania German research. It assembles data, pre-

sented for the first time and authentically founded, in telling the story of the Liberty Bell and its county bells.

It definitely demonstrates, for the first time in our national history, that the Liberty Bell was fatally cracked and forever silenced NOT while tolling for the obsequies of Chief Justice John Marshall in 1835, as tradition has it, but on Washington's Birthday eleven years later, in 1846.

Likewise this history separates other fiction from fact and clears up many misconceptions and errors concerning the Liberty Bell.

It shows when and how the Liberty Bell proclaimed independence; that the anti-slavery movement gave the Bell its name; that Pennsylvania German farmers saved the bell from the British in Philadelphia; that there was a general reading of the Declaration of Independence throughout Pennsylvania on July 8th, 1776—another hitherto unpublished fact—and that the county bells not only rang out independence also but that three of these bells were cast by Pennsylvania Germans—two by the Moravians at Bethlehem and one by Baron Stiegel at Elizabeth Furnace in Lancaster County. This latter truth also receives its first publication in these pages.

It was in the Pennsylvania German centers that the proclamation of independence was most enthusiastically received and responded to in the most convincing way—with enlistments in the Army of Freedom. It was on this occasion that the Pennsylvania German county bells joined with the Liberty Bell of the Philadelphia State House in pealing forth in their thrilling tones the dawn of American independence.

At the Philadelphia Sesqui-Centennial Exposition in 1926, scene of the thirty-sixth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania German Society, which this annual publication of the Society reports herein, the county liberty

bells were an outstanding exhibit. They were pronounced the "crowning glory of the Sesqui" by no less an authority than Colonel Henry W. Shoemaker, who then was Chairman of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission.

So this volume, dedicated as it is to these bells of freedom, is fully justified as a Pennsylvania German enterprise. In picture, prose and poetry it develops how the bells brought a nation into birth and became the emblem of liberty not only "throughout the land" but in other lands as well. This is the most complete chronicle of its kind ever published. With all reverence for the noble character and the enduring faith of the Pennsylvania German patriots who helped the bells of liberty to ring out, we are proud to give this history to the world and add it to the invaluable annals of the Pennsylvania German Society.

RALPH BEAVER STRASSBURGER,
President.

Normandy Farm,
Gwynedd Valley,
October, 1930.





CONTENTS



CHAPTER I

PROVINCIAL CONVENTION ORDERS AN ELECTION FOR JULY 8, 1776	1-12
--	------

CHAPTER II

ADOPTION, PUBLICATION, AND PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE	13-26
--	-------

CHAPTER III

PROCLAMATION OF THE DECLARATION IN PENN- SYLVANIA JULY 8, 1776	27-35
---	-------

CHAPTER IV

THE BELL AND THE CHARTER OF LIBERTIES	37-58
---------------------------------------	-------

CHAPTER V

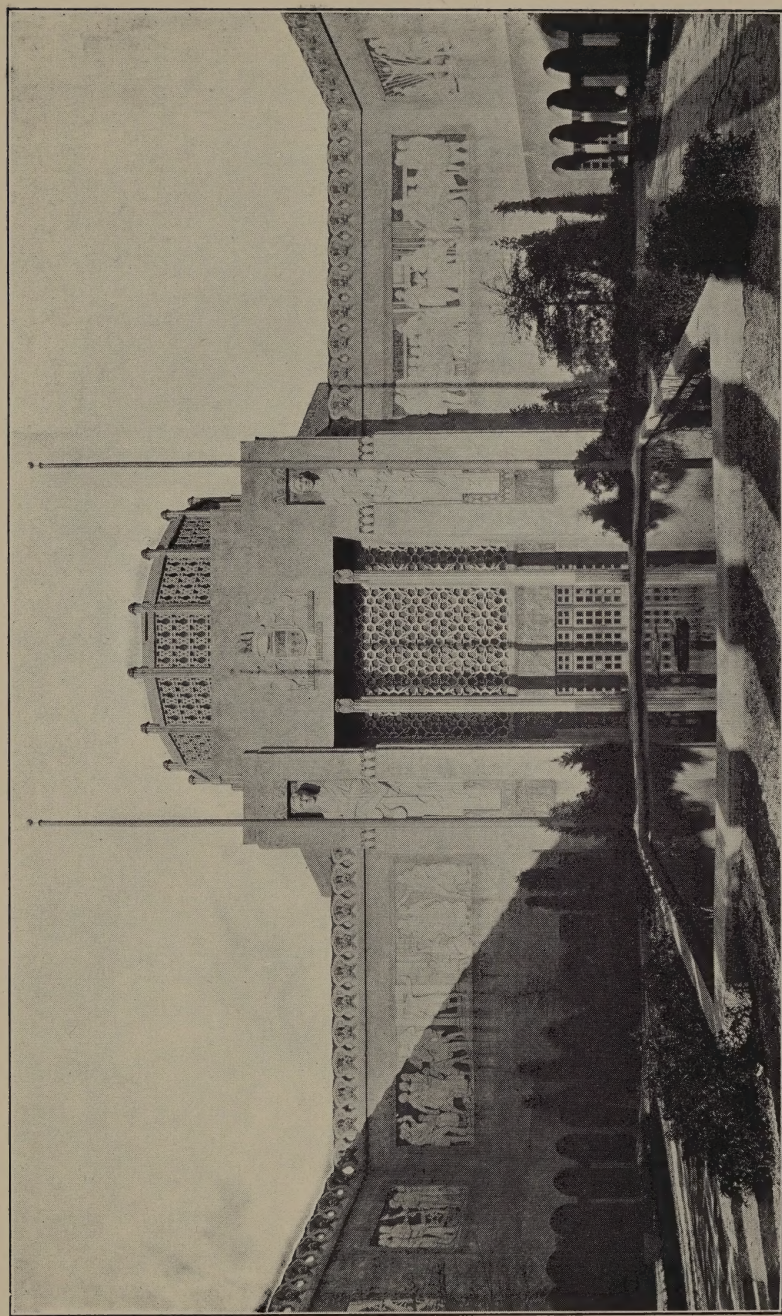
HOW THE BELL RECEIVED ITS NAME	59-70
--------------------------------	-------

CHAPTER VI

FIRST JOURNEY OF THE BELL	71-87
---------------------------	-------

CHAPTER VII

A CHRONICLE OF THE LIBERTY BELL	88-128
---------------------------------	--------



PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING, SESQUI-CENTENNIAL, showing on the left the outside mural on the reading of the Declaration of Independence and on the right the mural on the signing of the Constitution of the United States

CHAPTER VIII	
THE BELLS OF PHILADELPHIA	129-132
CHAPTER IX	
THE EASTON LIBERTY BELL AND FLAG	133-142
CHAPTER X	
THE ALLENTOWN LIBERTY BELL	143-150
CHAPTER XI	
THE BERKS COUNTY LIBERTY BELL	151-155
CHAPTER XII	
THE LANCASTER COUNTY LIBERTY BELL	157-164
CHAPTER XIII	
THE LEBANON LIBERTY BELL	165-167
CHAPTER XIV	
THE YORK COUNTY LIBERTY BELL	169-176
CHAPTER XV	
THE CHESTER LIBERTY BELL	177-179
CHAPTER XVI	
THE INDEPENDENCE BELL OF BETHLEHEM	181-184
CHAPTER XVII	
THE CHARTER OF LIBERTIES OF 1701	185-192

ILLUSTRATIONS

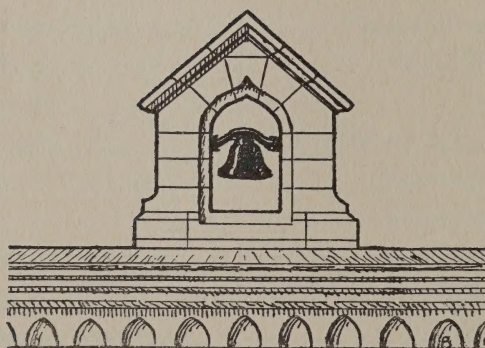
LIST OF PLATES

THE LIBERTY BELLS	Frontispiece
THE PENNSYLVANIA BUILDING	viii
THE COUNTY LIBERTY BELLS	1
VOTING FOR INDEPENDENCE	8
INDEPENDENCE HALL, 1778	16
RINGING OUT LIBERTY, JULY 8, 1776.....	24
COMMITTEE REPORTING DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.....	32
WILLIAM PENN'S VISION	40
WILLIAM PENN, STUDENT AT OXFORD	48
WILLIAM PENN, VISITING FRIENDS IN PRISON.....	56
WILLIAM PENN, IN PRISON	64
THE TOCSIN OF LIBERTY	72
LEASER MONUMENT	80
LIBERTY BELL SUSPENDED BY 13 LINKS	88
ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD	96
INDEPENDENCE HALL, FESTIVE DAY	104
PICTURE OF LIBERTY BELL, LOSSING	112
FIRST EXHIBITION OF LIBERTY BELL	112
LIBERTY BELL TODAY	120
CHIMES OF CHRIST CHURCH	128
EASTON FLAG	136
BILL FOR EXPRESS RIDERS	136
TABLET, ON ZION CHURCH	144
UNLOADING LIBERTY BELL, ALLENTOWN	144
BERKS COUNTY LIBERTY BELL	152
LANCASTER COUNTY LIBERTY BELL	160
YORK COUNTY LIBERTY BELL	168
CHESTER LIBERTY BELL	176
YORK, CHRISTMAS EVE, 1777	184
ANNOUNCEMENT OF VICTORY AT SARATOGA	192

ILLUSTRATIONS IN TEXT

	PAGE
PENNSYLVANICHER STAATSBOTE ANNOUNCEMENT OF DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE	7
PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST, July 6, 1776	8
INDEPENDENCE HALL	12
REMOVING KING'S COAT OF ARMS	31
NIXON'S COPY OF DECLARATION	33
WILLIAM PENN	36
BLESSING OF A BELL	53
EARLIEST PICTURE OF BELL	60
THE LIBERTY BELL, BY FRIENDS OF FREEDOM (Frontispiece) ..	61
THE BELLMAN AND BOY (Graham's Magazine)	69
FIRST JOURNEY OF BELL	75
BISHOP JOHN ETTWEIN	80
THE SQUARE, BETHLEHEM	79
SUN INN, BETHLEHEM	86
LIBERTY BELL	91
REMOVAL OF BELL TO ALLENTOWN	105
MARTHA WASHINGTON	107
GEORGE WASHINGTON	115
ABRAHAM LINCOLN	123
CHRIST CHURCH	132
ALLENTOWN BELL	145
EASTON BELL	134
ZION REFORMED CHURCH, ALLENTOWN	147
READING OF DECLARATION, ALLENTOWN	144
REV. ABRAHAM BLUMER	148
PROGRAM CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION, ALLENTOWN.....	149
COURT HOUSE, READING	153
A STILE	159
CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS, LANCASTER	155

TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, LANCASTER	161
SAAL, EPHRATA CLOISTER	163
CONTINENTAL MONEY	35, 167, 180
WESTERN ENTRANCE TO YORK	168
COURT HOUSE, YORK	170
BELL HOUSE TOWER, BETHLEHEM	182
MORAVIAN CHURCH TOWER, BETHLEHEM	184
COAT OF ARMS OF WILLIAM PENN	192



TOWER AND LIBERTY BELL, ZION CHURCH, ALLENTOWN



P R E F A C E



IN response to many requests for information pertaining to the County Liberty Bells, on exhibition at the Sesqui-Centennial, and in particular to answer questions put to the writer by members of the Pennsylvania German Society, the following pages have been prepared.

The compilation demanded more research than was anticipated. As the work progressed it became more and more apparent that common conceptions of the reading of the Declaration of Independence at the State House and ringing of the bell were erroneous. For example, there was no public reading of the Declaration at the State House either by John Hancock or Charles Thomson on July 4, 1776, nor was there any demonstration of rejoicing by the ringing of the Bell.

The proclamation was made at 12 o'clock noon on July 8th, at the request of the Committee of Safety of the Province. The reading was performed by Captain Nixon for and on behalf of Sheriff Dewees, of the County of Philadelphia. It was at this time that the bell pealed forth the joyful tidings. Even at the ex-

pense of repetition, the text of official documents and contemporary accounts of the proclamation of "Independency" on July 8, 1776, has been reproduced.

From them it becomes apparent that not only at the State House but in every county seat and election district of the state the momentous document was ordered published. The pronouncement was made according to the instructions of the Committee of Safety at the opening of the election. The time-honored custom of expressing approbation with the ringing of the bells was observed.

Tradition has glorified these bells. They are the symbols of the birth of freedom.

The most venerated of them all is the bell of Independence Hall. Its prophetic inscription not only has fascinated the advocates of freedom everywhere, but also has defied any attempt at interpretation. Chapter four is devoted to accounting for the selection of the passage, from Holy Writ, for the legend on the bell, ordered by the Assembly in 1751, for the tower of the State House. Although the evidence presented is not direct, it is, nevertheless, cumulative in effect, and leaves no doubt that the Bell was designed to mark the golden jubilee of Penn's Charter of Liberty, given to the colony in 1701.

When in the fullness of time the work of the Bell was done and its tongue was silenced, it had a still larger mission to perform. The champions of the anti-slavery cause seized upon the unique inscription of the Bell and made it the keynote of their appeals. It was in this way that it came to be called the Liberty Bell.

For the purpose of easy reference the events with which the bell was associated have been arranged in the form of a chronicle.

Contemporary accounts of the reading of the Declar-

ation in the districts beyond Philadelphia, with the single exception of Easton, are lacking. But tradition in quite a few places has survived, and what is even more significant, the bells that pealed forth have been preserved. The assembling of these bells in the Pennsylvania Building at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition focused attention upon them, and thus they entered into the historical lore of the Commonwealth. Therefore it has been deemed advisable to include in the several chapters the addresses of: Honorable Samuel T. Turner, Mayor of Chester; Honorable W. M. Heiberger, Mayor of Easton; Reverend Paul S. Atkins, St. John's Church, York, and Honorable Paul N. Schaeffer, President Judge of the courts of Berks County, made when the bells from their respective communities were placed on exhibition.

There remains the pleasant duty to acknowledge the many courtesies extended by friends, newspapers and libraries:

To George F. and Cora K. Knerr, Charles R. Roberts and C. Gene Carl, of Allentown; Carroll Frey, Philadelphia; Robert B. Ludy, Atlantic City; Reverend Paul D. Atkins, York; Miss Nell B. Stevens, State Library; The Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, First National Bank, York, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, I am indebted for the use of prints or plates; to Miss Violet Oakley for permission to reproduce several of the paintings of William Penn in the Capitol at Harrisburg, and to Henry F. Marx, Elizabeth Lehman Myers and Robert B. Ludy for the privilege of quoting from their respective writings.

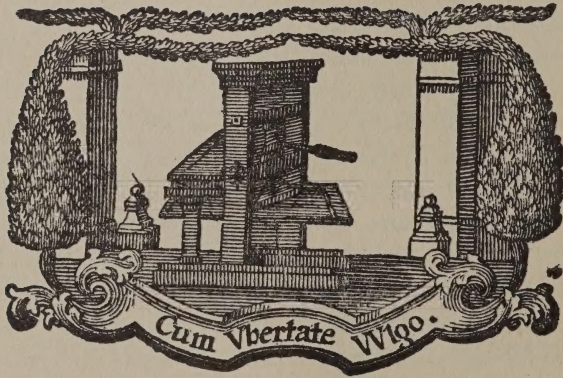
The collections of the Historical Societies in Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Lancaster, York and Chester yielded much of value. Special mention is due to the *Public Ledger* for permission to peruse its files; to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Ernest Spofford,

Librarian, for the use of its library of valuable books and manuscripts, and to both the State Library and the Library of Congress for the examination of public documents.

I also wish to recognize the help given by Frederick S. Fox in reviewing the manuscript and for helpful suggestions.

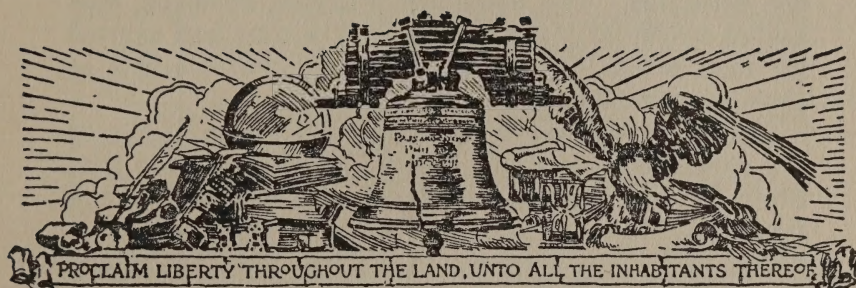
With the hope that this account of the Liberty Bells of my native state may inspire a greater love for its history and traditions, these pages are sent forth.

J. B. S.





THE COUNTY LIBERTY BELLS GROUPED AROUND THE LIBERTY BELL IN INDEPENDENCE HALL. (See page 127)



CHAPTER I

ADOPTION, PUBLICATION, AND PROCLAMATION OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

HE adoption of the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776, gave finality to the American Revolution. It irrevocably shut the door of hope for reconciliation with the mother country. By it the American people assumed their rightful place among the nations of the world, "to which the laws of nature and nature's God entitled them."

The Continental Congress, which represented the thirteen colonies and met in Independence Hall in Philadelphia, had resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and, after debating the several articles, made various changes in the draft of the Declaration as prepared by the special committee composed of the delegates, Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and William Livingstone.

It was late in the afternoon when the Congress reassembled. The President of Congress, John Hancock, was seated before a plain mahogany table-desk.

In a semi-circle, in the body of the room, were seated the delegates. The Secretary, Charles Thomson, was seated nearby at a similar desk. The time had arrived for final action. Congress recognized that the fate of their country depended upon UNION.

The vote was taken by states and the majority of the delegates of a State determined the vote for that State. When the roll call had been completed it was found that twelve States had voted in favor of "Independence." The delegates for New York refrained from voting. Although individually they favored independence, nevertheless, as a delegation, they lacked authority to commit their state. The Provincial Congress of New York, however, on July 9, 1776, voted, "That the reasons for the Declaration are cogent and conclusive we approve the same and join the other Colonies in supporting it." In this simple manner the "Declaration of Independence" was adopted by Congress. Thus was the Sovereignty of the United States of America established.

The proclamation of the Declaration in the several States, by counties, election districts, or parishes, left no middle course to the individual citizen: either he must now ally himself with the patriots, or commit treason by espousing the cause of tyranny and oppression. The Declaration was acclaimed with enthusiasm on every hand. It revived the drooping hope of the people and steeled them for the sacrifices still to be made.

Day by day in an ever widening circle the Declaration was proclaimed to the people, until they were "universally informed of it." Their approbation and rejoicing was everywhere accompanied by the ringing of the bells. Through the medium of these bells did the people declare to one another: "And for the sup-

port of this Declaration with a firm Reliance on the protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our Sacred Honor."

Tradition has glorified these bells. And even though some of them are broken and mute, they still proclaim liberty and freedom throughout all the land. They are the symbols of the birth of the Nation.

So many mis-statements are current as to the time, place and circumstances of the adoption, proclamation and signing of the "Declaration of Independence," as to make it advisable to catalogue the important acts and dates in connection therewith.

There was no apportionment of delegates from the several colonies. Each colony was privileged to send as many representatives as it saw fit; a colony had but one vote and the majority of the delegates determined that vote. The acts and decisions of the Continental Congress were merely advisory, they amounted to little more than recommendations. The colonies complied with the actions of the Congress as they deemed advisable. Congress had a presiding officer, but it had no executive. Accordingly, the Declaration of Independence was ordered printed and sent to the several states for ratification and proclamation.

The following table of events is based on the Journal of the Continental Congress, and the correspondence of John Hancock, George Washington, John Adams, Caesar Rodney, Eldridge Gerry and James Citherall.

June 7, 1776, resolution for Independence first introduced in Congress by Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, in compliance with a resolution by the legislature of his state.

June 8, 1776, motion for Independence referred to

"Committee of the Whole." John Hancock, President, yielded chair to Benjamin Harrison, of Virginia.

June 10, 1776, question debated during session by Committee. Adoption urged from floor by Richard Henry Lee, John Adams, George Wythe, Elbridge Gerry, Thomas McKean, Thomas Jefferson and Samuel Adams. Committee agreed to report to Congress the Resolution, adopted by vote of seven (7) Colonies to five (5). Question postponed till July 1, 1776.

June 11, 1776, Congress Resolved, That the Committee for preparing the Declaration consist of five. The members chosen being Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Roger Sherman and Robert R. Livingston.

July 1, 1776, Congress resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the "Resolution respecting Independency," the Declaration itself was also reported to the Congress.

Eldridge Gerry in a letter to James Warren on July 2, 1776, says:

"Yesterday was agitated in Congress the great question of Independency; and as the facts are as well known at the Coffee House of the City as in Congress, I may go on and inform you."

July 2, 1776, the Congress resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee of the Whole, which was agreed to as follows:

"RESOLVED, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved."

Dr. James Citherall of the South, who was visiting in Philadelphia, wrote in his diary under the date of July 2, 1776:

"This glorious day that threw off the tyranny of George III

and greeted the Colonies as free, united and independent states, I left Philadelphia."

John Adams in a letter to his wife in Boston dated July 3, 1776, says:

Yesterday the greatest question was decided which was ever debated in America, and a greater, perhaps never will be decided among men. A resolution was passed, without one dissenting Colony; "That these United Colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states. That they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown and that all political connections with the State of Great Britain is and ought to be totally dissolved."

You will see in a few days, a Declaration setting forth the causes which have impelled us to this mighty resolution and the reasons which will justify it in the sight of God and man.

In a second letter also dated July 3, 1776, but written later in the day, Adams declares:

The second day of July 1776, will be the most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival. It ought to be commemorated as the day of deliverance, by solemn acts of devotion to God Almighty. It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires and illuminations, from one end of this continent to the other, from this time forward, forevermore.

You will think me transported with enthusiasm, but I am not. I am well aware of the toil and blood and treasure, that it will cost this Declaration and support and depend these States. Yet through all the gloom I can see the rays of ravishing light and glory. I can see that the end is worth more than all the means. And that prosperity will triumph in that day's transaction, even, although we should rue it, which I trust God we shall not.

The Journal of the Congress contains the following entries relative to the Declaration of Independence for July 3 and July 4, respectively:

July 3, 1776, Resolved, That the Congress will tomorrow again resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole to take into

their further consideration the Declaration of Independence.

July 4, 1776, Congress resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to take into further consideration the Declaration, and after some time the President resumed the chair and Mr. Harrison reported that the Committee had agreed to a Declaration which they desired him to report. The Declaration being read was agreed to.

"Ordered, That the Declaration be authenticated and printed; That the Committee appointed to prepare the Declaration, superintend and correct the press, that copies of the Declaration be sent to the several Assemblies, Conventions and Committees, or Councils of Safety and to the several commanding officers of the Continental troops; that it be proclaimed in each of the United States and at the head of the Army."

Caesar Rodney's famous letter, telling of his thrilling horse-back ride to cast the deciding vote for Delaware for the adoption of the Declaration, was the only "signer's" letter written on July 4, 1776, giving any account of the adoption. Incidentally it tells that the form in which it was ordered printed was that of "hand bills." It was addressed to his brother, Thomas Rodney. The letter follows:

Philada., July the 4th, 1776.

Sir—

I have inclosed you a Summons directed to the Sheriff to Summon the Number for our County to meet in Assembly at Newcastle on the 22nd day of this Instant which I hope you will have put into his hands as soon as possible after it comes to yours—I arrived in Congress tho detained by thunder and rain time enough to give my Voice in the matter of Independence. It is now determined by the thirteen united Colonies without even one desenting Colony—We have now got through with the whole of the Declaration and ordered it to be printed so that you will soon have the pleasure of seeing it. Hand bills of it will be printed and sent to the Armies, Cities, County Towns, Etc.,—to be published or rather proclaimed in form.—Don't neglect to attend closely and carefully to my Harvest and you'll oblige

Yours, etc.,

CAESAR RODNEY."

The Pennsylvanischer Statsbote, published by the ardent patriot, Heinrich Miller, was the only newspaper in Philadelphia which appeared on July 5, 1776. It carried the news of the Declaration of Independence in the largest type available:

Die rede gehet durchgängig, daß unsere kreuz-
fahrer 30 transportschiffe gegen Osten zu genom-
men haben.

Philadelphia, den 5 July.
Gestern hat der Aichtbare Con-
gref dieses Vesten Landes die
Vereinigten Colonien Freye
und Unabhängige Staaten
erkläret.

Die Declaration in Englisch ist jetzt in der
Presse; sie ist datirt, den 4ten July, 1776, und
wird heut oder morgen im druck erscheinen.

Philadelphia, July 5.—Yesterday the Honorable Congress of this Western Land declared the United Colonies Free and Independent States.

The Declaration, in English, is in press; it is dated July 4, 1776, and will appear in print either today or tomorrow.

Captain John Dunlap, publisher of *The Pennsylvania Packet and General Advertiser*, was the printer to Congress, associated with Lieutenant David C. Claypole. Their printing shop was at what is now 134 and 136 Market street. The Committee of Congress brought the manuscript of the Declaration to the office on the evening of July 4th. Claypole at once began to set the type, and by next morning copies of the Declaration were delivered to John Hancock, the President

The PENNSYLVANIA EVENING POST.

Price only Two Coppers. Published every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.

Vol. II. SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1776. [Num. 228.]

In CONGRESS, July 4, 1776.
A Declaration by the Representatives
of the United States of America,
in General Congress assembled.

WHEN, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God intitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, That all men are created equal; that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as shall seem to them best for their safety and happiness.

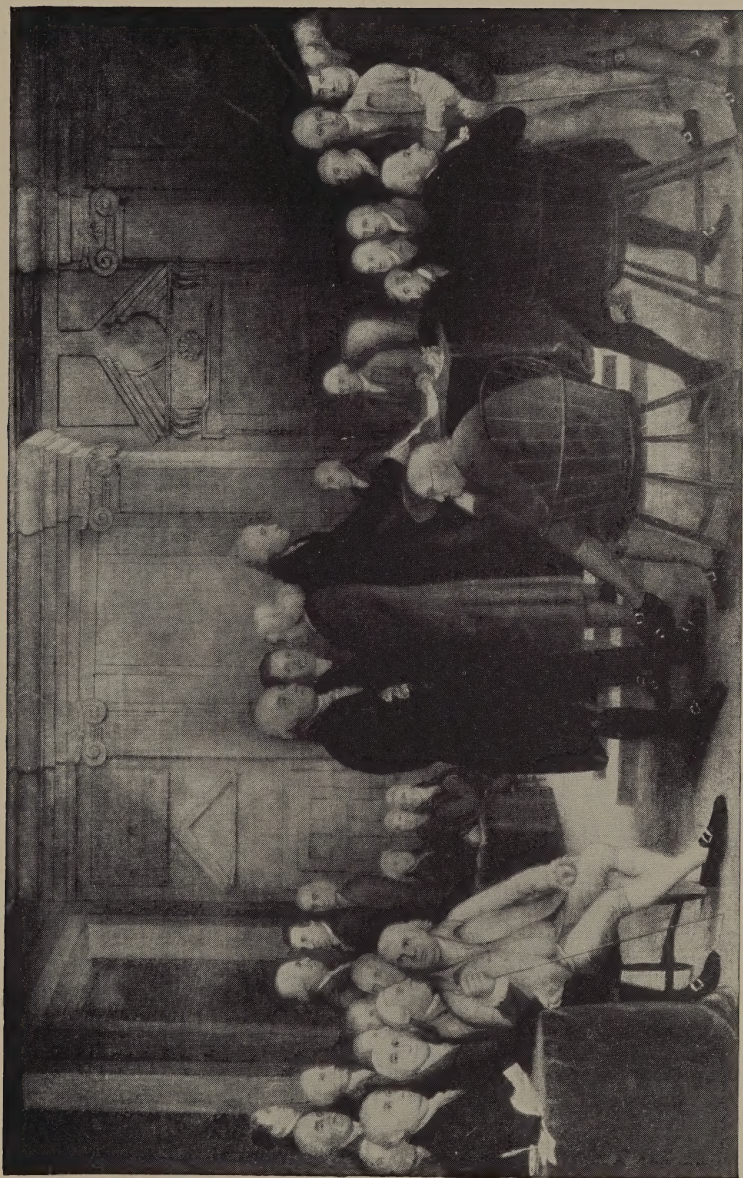
He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolution, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the original Congress; and the State remain exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and civil discord within.

He has endeavored to bring on the States, by insidious artifices, that they should mutally pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

IN BEHALF OF CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, President.
CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TO be SOLD; the Brigantine TWO FRIENDS. She is a prime sailer, but three years old, and carries nine hundred and fifty or a thousand barrels of flour.



THE CONGRESS VOTING FOR INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1776
From a painting by R. E. Pine and E. Savage, made about 1783. It is a most accurate
depiction of the event, both as to the architectural arrangement of the room
and the portraits of the personages represented

of Congress, who, in obedience to the resolve of the Congress, immediately addressed letters to the assemblies of the several States and the commanding officers of the armies, informing them of the Adoption of the Declaration of Independence, enclosing copies and requesting its proclamation.

John Hancock, in obedience to the action of the Congress, addressed letters to the several states, and the commanding officers of the army, enclosing copies of the broadside. He sent the following letter to the Pennsylvania Committee of Safety:

Philadelphia, July 5, 1776.

Gentlemen:

I do myself the honour to enclose, in obedience to the commands of Congress, a copy of the Declaration of Independence, which I am directed to request you will have proclaimed in your Colony in the way and manner which you shall judge best.

The AMERICAN States being now forever divided from those who wished to destroy them, it has become absolutely necessary for their security and happiness, to adopt some Government of their own. In this view of the matter, the important consequences flowing from a Declaration of Independence, considered as the ground and foundation thereof, will naturally suggest the propriety of proclaiming it in such a mode that the people may be universally informed of it.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

Honourable Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania.

The President of Congress to New York Convention, etc.:

Philadelphia, July 6, 1776.

Honourable Gentlemen: Although it is not possible to forsee the consequences of human actions, yet it is nevertheless a duty we owe ourselves and posterity, in all our publick councils, to decide in the best manner we are able, and to trust the event to that Being who controls both causes and events so as to bring about his own determinations.

Impressed with this sentiment, and at the same time fully

convinced that our affairs may take a more favourable turn, the Congress have judged it necessary to dissolve all connexion between GREAT BRITAIN and the AMERICAN Colonies, and to declare them free and independent States, as you will perceive by the enclosed Declaration, which I am directed by Congress to transmit to you, and to request you will have it proclaimed in your Colony, in the way you shall think most proper.

The important consequences to the AMERICAN States from this Declaration of Independence, considered as the ground and foundation of a future Government, will naturally suggest the propriety of proclaiming it in such a manner that the people may be universally informed of it.

I have the honour to be, with great respect, gentlemen, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

To the Honourable Convention of New-York.

A similar letter was dispatched to the Honorable Assembly of Massachusetts-Bay, Governor Trumbull, and to the Assembly of New Hampshire, Governor Cooke.

John Hancock's letter to General Washington is dated July 5, 1776, and reads:

The Congress, for some time past, have had their attention occupied by one of the most interesting and important subjects that could possibly come before them; or any other Assembly of men. Although it is not possible to foresee the consequences of human actions, yet it is nevertheless a duty we owe ourselves and posterity, in all our public counsels, to decide in the best manner we are able, and to leave the event to that Being, who controls both causes and events, to bring about his own determination. Impressed with this sentiment, and at the same time fully convinced, that our affairs may take a more favourable turn, the Congress have judged it necessary to dissolve the connection between Great Britain and the American Colonies, and to declare them free and independent States; as you will perceive by the enclosed Declaration, which I am directed to transmit to you, and to request you will have it proclaimed at the head of the Army in the way you shall think most proper.

The President of Congress to General Ward:

Philadelphia, July 6, 1776.

Sir: The enclosed Declaration of Independence I am directed to transmit to you, with a request that you will have it proclaimed at the head of the troops under your command, in the way you shall think most proper.

I have only time to add, that the importance of it will naturally suggest the propriety of proclaiming it in such a manner as that the whole Army may be fully apprized of it.

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN HANCOCK, President.

To General Ward, or Officer commanding the Continental Troops at Boston.

General Washington, in writing to General Schuyler under the date of July 11, 1776, declared:

You will perceive by the enclosed Declaration that Congress of late have been deliberating matters of utmost importance. Impelled by necessity and a repetition of injuries no longer sufferable, without the most decent prospect of relief, they have asserted the claims of the Colonies in the right of humanity, absolved them from all allegiance of the British Crown and declared them free and independent states. In obedience to their order the same must be proclaimed throughout the Northern Army.

I am dear Sir, your most obedient servant.

G. WASHINGTON.

On July 19 Congress:

"Resolved that the Declaration passed on the 4th be fairly engrossed on parchment with the title and style of 'The unanimous declaration of the Thirteen United States of America,' and that the same when engrossed be signed by every member of Congress."

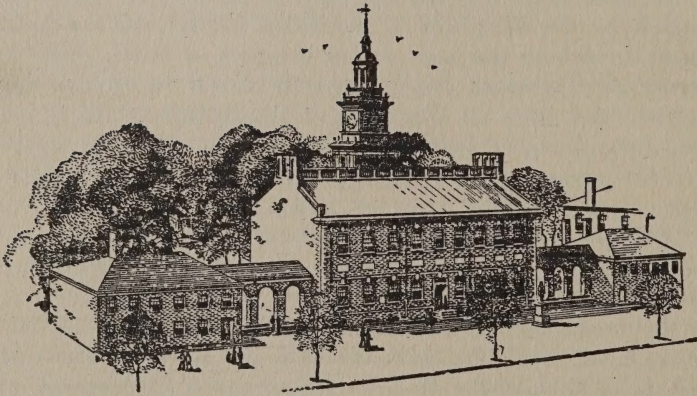
The minutes of August 2 contain the following entry:

"The Declaration of Independency being engrossed and compared at the table was signed by the members."

On January 18, 1777, Congress:

"Ordered that an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency with the names of the members of Congress subscribing the same be sent to each of the United States and that they be desired to have the same put on record."

To print this broadside of the Declaration, with the names of the signers, Mary Katharine Goddard, of Baltimore, was engaged, and her imprint is found on the signed copies, sent by John Hancock to the several states.





CHAPTER II

THE PROVINCIAL CONFERENCE ORDERS AN ELECTION FOR JULY 8, 1776



HE adoption of the report of the Committee of the Whole, on May 10, 1776, by the Continental Congress, and the preamble to the same, adopted five days later, brought to the attention of the people of Pennsylvania their own peculiar political circumstances. Did they possess a government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs? The proprietaries and the Assembly answered in the affirmative, and pointed out the representative character of the Assembly under the Charter of Liberties granted to the province by William Penn in 1701. But the more progressive citizens, impatient with anything that smacked of English authority, were determined to break entirely with the past.

The Resolution

Friday, May 10, 1776.

RESOLVED, That it be recommended to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no govern-

ment sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs have been hitherto established, to adopt such government as shall, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and America in general.

RESOLVED, That a committee of three be appointed to prepare a preamble to the foregoing resolution:

The members chosen, Mr. J (ohn) Adams, Mr. (Edward) Rutledge, and Mr. R (ichard) H (enry) Lee."

The Preamble

Wednesday, May 15, 1776.

Whereas his Britannic Majesty, in conjunction with the lords and commons of Great Britain, has, by a late act of Parliament, excluded the inhabitants of these United Colonies from the protection of his crown; And whereas, no answer, whatever, to the humble petitions of the colonies for redress of grievances and reconciliation with Great Britain, has been or is likely to be given; but, the whole force of that kingdom, aided by foreign mercenaries, is to be exerted for the destruction of the good people of these colonies; And whereas, it appears absolutely irreconcilable to reason and good Conscience, for the people of these colonies now to take the oaths and affirmations necessary for the support of any government under the crown of Great Britain, and it is necessary that the exercise of every kind of authority under the said crown should be totally suppressed, and all the powers of government exerted, under the authority of the people of the colonies, for the preservation of internal peace, virtue, and good order, as well as for the defence of their lives, liberties, and properties, against the hostile invasions and cruel depredations of their enemies; therefore, resolved, etc.,

ORDERED, That the said preamble, with the resolution passed the 10th instant, be published.

This preamble was drawn up by John Adams. It was printed in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*, May 22, 1776.

The Resolution of Congress of May 15, recommending to the states that in certain cases the establishing of new governments under "the authority of the People," would probably, at the outset, have been treated

negatively by the Assembly had it not been that promptly a protest against their right to institute a new Government was presented. "We mean not," declare the petitioners, "to object against the House exercising the proper powers it has hitherto been accustomed to use for the safety and convenience of the Province, until such time as a new Constitution, originating from, and founded on, the authority of the People shall be finally settled by a Provincial Convention, to be elected for that purpose." However, since "the chartered power of this House is derived from our mortal enemy, the King of Great Britain, and the members thereof were elected by such persons only as were either in real or supposed allegiance to the said King, to the exclusion of many worthy inhabitants whom the aforesaid Resolve of Congress hath now rendered Electors; and as this House in its present state is in immediate intercourse with a Governor bearing the King's commission, and who is his sworn Representative, holding, and by oath obliged to hold, official correspondence with the said King, and is not within the reach of any act of ours to be absolved therefrom, therefore we renounce and protest."

At a public meeting held in Philadelphia on May 20, 1776, it was resolved that since the Assembly derived its powers from the king it had no authority to form a new government, and that a convention be called for this purpose. A conference, at which all the counties of the province were represented, was held in Carpenters Hall on June 18, 1776. It styled itself The Committee of the Provincial Conference, and it ordered an election of representatives to a convention to revise the government of Pennsylvania. The time agreed upon for the election was July 8, 1776.

The resolutions adopted at the meeting on May 20,

1776, read:

First, That the [existing] Instructions of the House of their delegates in Congress may have a dangerous tendency to withdraw this Province from the happy Union with other colonies, which we consider our glory and protection.

Second, That the present House of Assembly was not elected for the purpose of forming a new government.

Third, That for them to do so would be assuming arbitrary power.

Fourth, That the present government is incompetent for the exigencies of our affairs.

Fifth, Resolved, THAT A PROVINCIAL CONVENTION OUGHT TO BE CHOSEN BY THE PEOPLE.

The officers and members of the Committee of the Provincial Conference, which assembled at Carpenters Hall, Philadelphia, June 18, 1776, were:

COL. THOMAS M'KEAN, President.

COL. JOSEPH HART, Vice-President

JONATHAN B. SMITH and SAMUEL C. MORRIS, Secretaries

FOR THE COMMITTEE OF THE CITY, &C., OF PHILADELPHIA

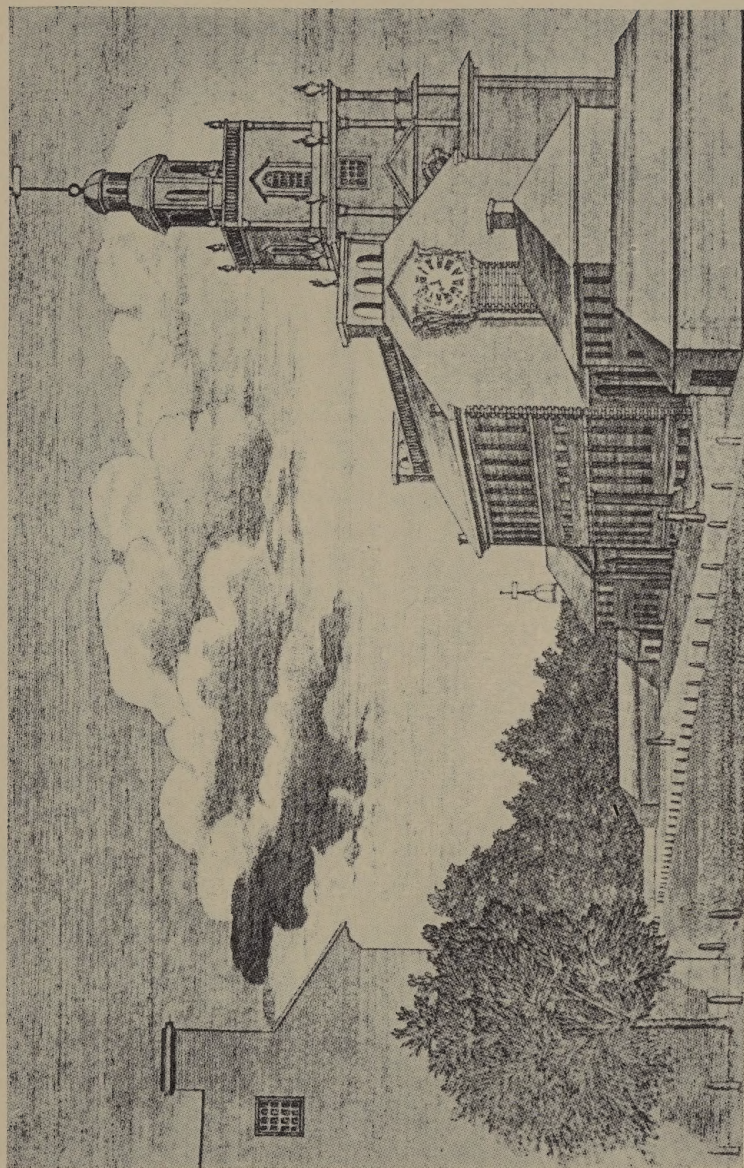
Benjamin Franklin	Jonathan B. Smith	Jacob Schriener
Thomas M'Kean	George Goodwin	Sharp Delaney
Christopher Marshall, Sr.	Jacob Barge	John Cox
John Bayard	Samuel C. Morris	Benjamin Loxley
Timothy Matlack	Robert Martin	Samuel Brewster
Joseph Dean	Joseph Moulder	Joseph Blewer
Francis Gurney	William Loroman	William Robinson
William Coates	Benjamin Rush	Mathew Brown
George Schlosser	Christopher Ludwig	
	James Milligan	

FOR THE COMMITTEE OF PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Henry Hill	John Bull	Joseph Mather
Robert Lewis	Frederick Antes	Mathew Brooks
Enoch Edwards	James Potts	Edward
William Hamilton	Robert Loller	Bartholomew

FOR THE COMMITTEE OF BUCKS

John Kidd	Benjamin Segle	Joseph Hart
Henry Wynkoop	James Wallace	



INDEPENDENCE HALL, 1778—The Charles Wilson Peale Engraving, showing the "Grandfather's Clock and Sheds for the Entertainment of Indians

FOR THE COMMITTEE OF CHESTER

Richard Thomas	Samuel Fairlamb	Richard Reiley
William Evans	Thomas Lewis	Evan Evans
Thomas Hockley	William	Lewis Gronow
Cabel Davis	Montgomery	Sketchley Morton
Elisha Price	Hugh Lloyd	

FOR THE COMMITTEE OF LANCASTER

William Atler	Alexander Lowery	William Brown
Lodowick Lowman	David Jenkins	John Smiley
Bartram Lowery	Andrew Graaf	James Cunningham

FOR THE COMMITTEE OF BERKS

Jacob Morgan	Benjamin Spiker	Joseph Hiester
Henry Haller	Daniel Hunter	Charles Shoemaker
Mark Bird	Valentine Eckerd	
Bodo Otto	Nicholas Lutz	

FOR THE COMMITTEE OF NORTHAMPTON

Robert Levers	John Weitzel	David Deshler
Neigal Gray	Nicholas Depue	Benjamin Dupue

FOR THE COMMITTEE OF YORK

James Smith	David Kennedy	Henry Slagle
Robert McPherson	Joseph Read	James Edgar
Richard M'Allister	William Rankin	John Hay

FOR THE COMMITTEE OF CUMBERLAND

James M'Lean	William Clark	John Harris
John Allison	John Colhoon	Hugh Alexander
John Maclay	John Creigh	
William Elliot	Hugh M'Cormick	

FOR THE COMMITTEE OF NORTHUMBERLAND

William Cook	Alexander Hunter	John Weitzel
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FOR THE COMMITTEE OF BEDFORD

David Epsy	Samuel Davidson	John Piper
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FOR THE COMMITTEE OF WESTMORELAND

Edward Cook	James Perry
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On June 19 the Provincial Conference took the following action, by which it virtually assumed the authority of the Assembly:

Resolved, unanimously, That the said resolution of Congress of 15th May last, is fully approved by this conference.

Resolved, N. C. D., That it is necessary that a provincial convention be called by this conference for the express purpose of forming a new government in this province on the authority of the people only.

Resolved, unanimously, That a committee be appointed to ascertain the number of members of which the convention ought to consist, and the proportion of representatives for the city and each county be appointed on said committee, except from Westmoreland, which can furnish but one, and the following gentlemen were appointed, viz: Messieurs Bayard, Bull, Kidd, Davis, Atlee, Bird, Matlack, Mather, Hart, Levis, Cunningham, Haller, Gray, Smith, McLean, Espy, Weitzel, Cook, Levers, McAlister, Creigh, Piper, Hunter.

Resolved, That the committee now appointed be instructed to fix upon some number, not less than ninety nor more than one hundred and ten, for the whole province. Then the conference adjourned to half after three o'clock P. M.

The Conference further resolved:

That every person qualified by the laws of this province to vote for representatives in assembly, shall be admitted to vote for members of the intended convention, provided he shall first take the following test, on oath or affirmation, if thereunto required by any of the judges or inspectors of the election who are hereby empowered to administer the same:

"I do declare that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to George the third, king of Great Britain, &c., and that I will not, by any means, directly or indirectly, oppose the establishment of a free government in this province by the convention now to be chosen, nor the measures adopted by the congress against the tyranny attempted to be established in these colonies by the court of Great Britain."

The Conference took action, on June 21, 1776, requiring of the voters the affirmation known as the Test Oath:

Resolved, unanimously, That every voter, at the proposed election, shall be a free man, and if thereunto required by any of the judges or inspectors shall, before his vote is received, take the foregoing test:

Resolved, unanimously, That any person qualified to vote for members of assembly, by the laws of this province, may be elected a member of convention provided that he shall have resided at least one year immediately preceding the said election in the city or county for which he shall be chosen, and shall before he takes his seat in convention take the following oath or affirmation, viz:

"I, ... do declare that I do not hold myself bound to bear allegiance to George the third, king of Great Britain, &c., and that I will steadily and firmly at all times promote the most effectual means according to the best of my skill and knowledge, to oppose the tyrannical proceedings of the king and parliament of Great Britain against the American colonies and to establish and support a government in this province on the authority of the people only, &c. That I will oppose any measure that shall or may in the least interfere with or obstruct the religious principles or practices of any of the good people of this province as heretofore enjoyed also."

Resolved, That no person elected to serve as a member of convention, shall take his seat or give his vote, until he shall have made and subscribed the following declaration:

"I, ... do profess faith in God the Father and in Jesus Christ his eternal Son, the true God and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore; and do acknowledge the holy scriptures of the old and new testament to be given by divine inspiration."

The action of the Provincial Conference relative to the time and places for the election of representatives was:

Sunday, June 23, 1776.

The committee appointed to consider of the proper time, &c., of holding the election, delivered their report at the table, which, being read by order, was unanimously agreed to by the house, and is in the words following, viz:

The committee appointed to consider of the proper time, place and manner, of holding an election for members of convention, and the time of the meeting of the persons so chosen, report as followeth: That they appoint Monday the 8th day of July next for electing said members; that the several counties proceed to

choose their respective members at the following places, viz:

For the city and county of Philadelphia, the counties of Bucks, Berks and Bedford, at the usual places of election.

Chester county to be divided into three districts, that is to say:

Chester, Upper, Chichester, Lower Chichester, Bethel, Ashton, Concord, Middleton, Thornbury, Birmingham, Nether Providence, Upper Providence, Ridley, Marple, Springfield, Darby, Haverford, Newtown, Edgemont and Willistown, being the first district, to be held at Chester.

The second district, London Grove, East and West Marlborough, Kennet, Pennsbury, New Lynn, New Garden, London-Britain, New London, Londenderry, East and West Nottingham, Oxford, East Fallowfield, West Fallowfield, Sadsbury and West Caln, to be held at Chatham, commonly called the Half-way House.

The third district, East and West Fallowfield, East and West Bradford, Charlestown, Tredyffren, Uwchland, Pikeland, Coventry, East and West Nantmill, East Caln, East Town, West Town, Goshen, Vincent, Radnor, to be held at the White Horse.

York county to be divided into five districts, viz:

The first, Yorktown, the townships of York, Manchester, Codorus, Shrewsbury, Windsor and Hellam, to be held at the court house in Yorktown.

The second district, Cumberland, Hamilton's Ban, Streban, Mountjoy, Menallan and Tyrone, to be held at the House of Samuel Gaddis.

The third district, Heidelberg, Berwick, Mountpleasant, Manheim, Paradise and Germany, to be held at Hanover town.

The fourth division, Fawn, Hopewell and Chanceford, to be held at Nicholson's mill.

The fifth division, Dover, Newberry, Warrington, Mannahan, Huntingdon and Reading, to be held at the house of Robert Stevenson.

Northampton county to be divided into four districts.

The first, Easton, William, Lower Saucon, Bethlehem, Forks, Mount Bethel, Plainfield, to be held at Easton.

The second district, Northampton, Saltsberg, Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Maccongy, Weisenberg, Lynn, Whitehall, Heidelberg, to be held at Allen's town.

The Provincial Conference Orders an Election 21

The third district, Allen, Moore, Chestnuthill, Towamansing, Penn, Lehigh, to be held at Peter Anthony's.

The fourth district, Hamilton, Lower Smithfield, Delaware, Upper Smithfield, to be held at Nicholas Dupue's.

Cumberland county to be divided into three districts, viz:

The first and third divisions, Carlisle, East Pennsborough, Allen Middleton, West Pennsborough, Newton, Hopewell, to be held at Carlisle.

The second and fifth divisions, Antrim, Peters, Guilford, Hamilton, Thannet, Lurgan, Letterkenny, to be held at Chambersburg.

The fourth division, Tyrone, Tyboyne, Rye, Milford, Greenwood, Armagh, Lech, Derry, Fermanaugh, to be held at Robert Campbell's in Tuscarora.

Northumberland county to be held at George McClandlish's in Turburt township.

Westmoreland county to be divided into two divisions, that on the south side of Youghagena river at Spark's fort and northern district of Hannah's town.

The county of Lancaster to be divided into six districts, viz: in the first the borough of Lancaster, Lancaster township, Leacock, Warwick, Manheim, Hempfield, Manor, Conestoga, Lampeter, to be held at the court house in the borough of Lancaster.

The second division, Little Britain, Drummores, Bart, Cole-raine, Martic, Strasburgh, and Sadsbury, to be held at James Porter's, Jun.

The third division, Derry, Londonderry, Rapho, Donnegall, Mountjoy, to be held at Elizabeth Town.

The fourth division, Salisbury, Carnarvon, Brecknoc, Earl, Cocalico, to be held at New Holland.

The fifth division, Elizabeth, Heibelberg, Bethel, Lebanon, East Hanover, to be held at Lebanon town.

The sixth division, West Hanover, Paxton, Upper Paxton, to be held at Garber's mill.

And that the electors of every borough, ward, or township, in each of the counties, shall meet on Saturday the 6th day of July, next, between the hours of two and six o'clock in the afternoon, and chuse inspectors to receive the votes from the electors of their boroughs, wards, or townships respectively. The place

for said electors to be advertised by the county committee, who shall also superintend such elections and make returns of the inspectors chosen to the judges of the general election. And if any district shall neglect to chuse inspectors as aforesaid, in such case the judges of the election shall appoint inspectors for those who so neglect on the morning of the day of the general election; and that each of the said inspectors on the day of the general election shall before he proceeds to take or receive any votes, take the following oath or affirmation.

ORDERED, That the following gentlemen be appointed to be judges of the election in the counties and in the respective districts, viz:

City, &c., of Philadelphia

Samuel Massey, Frederick Kuhl, Thomas Cuthbert.

County of Philadelphia

William Coates, Frederick Antis, Robert Lollar.

Bucks County. At Newtown.

Henry Wynkoop, James Wallace, Joseph Hart.

Chester County

First Division, at Chester.

Hugh Lloyd, Thomas Levis, Mark Wilcox.

Second Division, at Chatham.

John McKay, Joseph Gardner, Thomas Welsh.

Third Division, at the White Horse.

Richard Thomas, Lewis Grono, Thomas Bull.

Berks County, at Reading.

Valentine Eckerd, Jacob Morgan, Daniel Hunter.

Lancaster County

First Division, at the Borough.

William Bowsman, H. Dehuff, Jacob Erb.

Second Division, at James Porter's, Jun.

Richard Ferree, John McMullen, Robert Tweed.

Third Division, at Elizabeth-Town.

Daniel Elliot, Robert Clark, Jacob Haldiman.

Fourth Division, at Lebanon.

Casper Kuhn, Jacob Eckart, Philip Greenwalt.

Fifth Division, at New Holland.

J's McCamant, Gab. Davis, Michael Whitman.

Sixth Division, at Garber's Mill.

John Rogers, John Harris, James Morrow.

Cumberland County

First Division, at Carlisle.

Robert Miller, Benjamin Blyth, James Gregory.

Second Division, at Chambersburg.

John Allison, James Maxwell, John Beard.

Third Division, at Robert Campbell's.

William Brown, Alexander Morrow, James Taylor.

York County

First Division, at York-Town.

Charles Lukens, John Hay, Michael Hayn.

Second Division, at Samuel Gaddis's.

William McCellan, John Agnew, James Dickson.

Third Division, at Hanover.

Joseph Jefferies, Thomas Lilly, Frederck Wolfe.

Fourth Division, at Nicholson's Mill.

James Leiper, Patrick Scott, James Savage.

Fifth Division, at Robert Stevenson's.

John Nesbit, James Nayler, William Mitchell.

Bedford County. At the Usual Place.

Samuel Davidson, James Anderson, William Todd.

Northumberland County. At George McClandlish's. (Now Milton)

Thomas Hewit, William Shaw, Joseph Green.

Westmoreland County

First Division, at Spark's Fort.

George Wilson, John Kile, Robert McConnell.

Second Division, at Hanna's Town.

James Barr, John Moore, Clement McGeary.

Northampton County

First Division, at Easton.

Abraham Berlin, Jesse Jones, Jonas Hartzell.

Second Division, at Allen's Town.

John Gerhart, David Deshler, George Breinig.

Third Division, at Peter Anthony's.

Simon Dreisbach, Neigel Gray, Peter Anthony.

Fourth Division, at Nicholas Dupue's.

Robert Levers, Nicholas Dupue, Jacobus Vangarder.

Before July 8, the day appointed for the election, the great event of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence took place; and the time and places for the election afforded the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania the opportunity to proclaim the momentous document to the people of the state.

At the election on July 8, 1776, each of the twelve counties chose eight delegates to the convention. The convention met in Philadelphia on Monday, July 15, 1776, and elected the following officers: Dr. Benjamin Franklin, President; Col. George Ross, Vice President; John Morris, Esq., Secretary; Jacob Garrigues, Assistant Secretary; William Sheed, Doorkeeper.

At the meeting next morning, July 16, the 70 delegates present took and subscribed to "the qualification and profession of faith recommended by the conference of committees, held at Philadelphia on June 25." The convention assumed all the powers of the state. It remained in session until September 28. It elected a new delegation to the Continental Congress, ratified the Declaration of Independence, adopted a Declaration of Rights and formulated a new Constitution. The old assembly met in August without having a quorum and again in September. It entered a formal protest against the powers assumed by the convention, and adjourned, never meeting again. Thus passed the Assembly created by the Charter of 1701, whose golden jubilee in 1751 gave the province of Pennsylvania its great bell; and thus fell the charter after having been in force seventy-five years.

The framers of the new Constitution were diligent in preserving the liberties guaranteed by the old charter. It continued to live under a new name, The Constitution of Pennsylvania, which, together with the Declaration of Rights, was finally adopted by the Convention on September 20, 1776.

Additional delegates to those present at the open-

RINGING OUT LIBERTY



July 8, 1776, PHILADELPHIA
HOME CITY *of the* PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

POSTER ISSUED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, 1930

ing session of the Convention presented themselves at the several meetings. By July 25 all except five had qualified and taken their seats, when the Convention, on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania, by a resolution, ratified the Declaration of Independence:

"WE, the representatives of the freemen of the State of Pennsylvania, in general convention assembled, taking into our most serious consideration the clear, strong and cogent reasons given by the honorable continental congress, for the declaring this, as well as the other united states of America, FREE and INDEPENDENT, Do thereupon resolve, and be it hereby resolved and declared, That we, in behalf of ourselves and our constituents, do unanimously approve of the said resolution and declaration of congress of the fourth instant: And we do declare before God, and the world, that we will support and maintain the freedom and independence of this and the other united states of America at the utmost risque of our lives and fortunes."

The delegates chosen to the Convention were:

FOR THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA

Timothy Matlack	Owen Biddle	George Schlosser
Benjamin Franklin	James Cannon	David Rittenhouse
Frederick Kuhl	George Clymer	

FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA

Frederick Antis	Joseph Blewer	Edward
Henry Hill	John Bull	Bartholomew
Robert Loller	*Thomas Potts	*William Coates

FOR THE COUNTY OF BUCKS

Joseph Hart	John Keller	Abraham Van
John Wilkinson	William Vanhorn	Midleswarts
Samuel Smith	John Grier	Joseph Kirkbride

FOR THE COUNTY OF CHESTER

Benjamin	Thomas Strawbridge	John Hart
Bartholomew	Robert Smith	John Mackey
John Jacobs	Samuel Cunningham	John Flemming

FOR THE COUNTY OF LANCASTER

George Ross	Bartram Galbreath	Henry Slaymaker
Philip Marsteller	Joseph Sherrer	Alexander Lowrey
Thomas Porter	John Hubley	

The Liberty Bells of Pennsylvania

FOR THE COUNTY OF YORK

John Hay	Henry Slagle	Robert M'Pherson
James Edgar	Francis Crazart	Joseph Donaldson
William Rankin	James Smith	

FOR THE COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND

John Harris	Robert Whitehill	Hugh Alexander
Jonathan Hoge	William Duffield	James M'Clean
William Clarke	James Brown	

FOR THE COUNTY OF BERKS

Jacob Morgan	Benjamin Spyker	Charles Shoemaker
Gabriel Heister	Daniel Hunter	Thomas Jones
John Leshar	Valentine Eckart	

FOR THE COUNTY OF WESTMORELAND

*William Cooke	Matthew Brown	James Crawford
*James Potter	Walter Clark	John Weitzell
Robert Martin	John Kelley	

FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHUMBERLAND

James Barr	John Moore	John M'Clellan
Edward Cook	John Carmichael	Christopher
James Smith	*James Perry	Lavingair

FOR THE COUNTY OF NORTHAMPTON

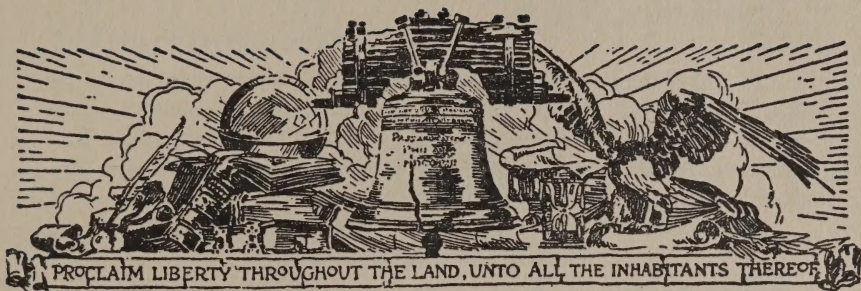
Simon Dresbach	Peter Rhoads	Abraham Miller
Jacob Arndt	Jacob Stroud	John Ralston
Peter Buckholder	Neigal Gray	

FOR THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD

Thomas Smith	Thomas Coulter	John Burd
John Wilkins	Joseph Powell	John Cessna
Benjamin Elliot	Henry Rhoads	

*These delegates had not as yet taken their seats when the Declaration of Independence was ratified.





CHAPTER III

PROCLAMATION OF THE DECLARATION IN PENNSYLVANIA, JULY 8, 1776



HAT the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania meeting on the following day proceeded to carry out the request of the Congress, that of proclaiming the Declaration, is attested by the following extracts from its minutes:

In Committee of Safety, 6th July, 1776—

Present:

GEORGE CLYMER, Chairman

Joseph Parker	Thomas	Owen Biddle
Samuel Howell	Wharton, Jr.	Daniel Roberdeau
James Biddle	George Gray	
Samuel Morris, Jr.	Samuel Miles	

The President of the Congress this day sent the following Resolve of Congress, which is directed to be entered on the Minutes of this Board:

“In Congress, 5th July, 1776.

“RESOLVED, That Copies of the Declaration to be sent to the several Assemblies, Conventions, and Councils of Safety, and to the several Commanding Officers of the Continental Troops, that

it be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the Army.

"By order of Congress.

Signed, JOHN HANCOCK, President."

In Consequence of the above Resolve, Letters were wrote to the Counties of Bucks, Chester, Northampton, Lancaster, and Berks, Inclosing Copy of the said Declaration, requesting the same to be published on Monday next, at the places where the Election for Delegates are to be held.

Adjourned to 5 o'clock, when the following members met:

GEORGE CLYMER, Chairman

Samuel Howell	John Nixon	Thomas
Owen Biddle	John Cadwalader	Wharton, Jr.
James Biddle	Joseph Parker	

ORDERED, That the Sheriff of Philad'a read, or Cause to be read and proclaimed at the State House, in the City of Philadelphia, on the same day of Monday, the Eighth day of July, instant, at 12 o'clock at Noon of the same day, the Declaration of the Representatives of the United Colonies of America, and that he cause all his Officers, and the Constables of the said City, to attend the reading thereof.

RESOLVED, That every Member of this Committee in or near the City, be ordered to meet at the Committee Chamber, before 12 o'Clock, on Monday, to proceed to the State House, where the Declaration of Independence is to be proclaimed.

The Committee of Inspection of the City and Liberties were requested to attend the Proclamation of Independence, at the State House, on Monday next, at 12 o'Clock.

Colonial Records, page 633, Vol. X.

The committee, believing that Monday, July 8, being the time set for the election of representatives throughout the state to the new state convention, would afford the best opportunity to make known the resolve of the Congress to avoid any delay, adjourned and addressed letters of instruction, enclosing copies of the Declaration to the sheriffs and election officers of the several counties, and immediately dispatched them by express riders.

LIBRARY OF THE
FEB 28 1876
THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

Proclamation of the Declaration

29

Michael Kuhn, who conducted a livery stable in Philadelphia, furnished four of the couriers for this purpose. He presented the following bill to Owen Biddle,



a member of the Committee of Safety, who approved it and presented it to the Committee of Accounts:

THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY

To MICHAEL KUHN, DR.

To go as an Express to Chester County 4 days at 15..	£3 .0.0
To go as an Express to Lancaster County 4.....	3 .0.0
To go as an Express to Potts Grove &c., 3½.....	2.12.6
To go as an Express to Bucks County 4.....	3 .0.0

£11.12.6

Pay the above account for services done by order of the Committee of Safety as per above account.

OWEN BIDDLE.

10 July, 1776.

To John Nixon, Esq., and Others, the Committee of Acc't's.

The Committee of Safety reconvened at 5 in the afternoon to complete the arrangements for the proclamation for Philadelphia County at the State House. The Committee of Inspection for the City and Liberties were invited to assist in carrying out the proposed program. The five battalions were ordered to parade on the Common in the afternoon and the Declaration was ordered to be read to each battalion.

Further details for the proclaiming of the Declaration in Philadelphia are disclosed by the entry in the

Diary of Christopher Marshall, a member of the Committee of the Inspection.

July 6, 1776.

Near eight, went to Committee, Philosophical Hall. * * * Agreed the Declaration be declared at the State House, next second day. At same time, the King's arms there are to be taken down by Nine Associators, here appointed, who are to convey it or a pile of casks erected upon the Commons, for the purpose of a bonfire, and the arms placed upon the top. This being election day, I oppose the motion, only by having this put off till next day, fearing it would interrupt the election day, the motion was carried by a majority.

The arrangements by the Committee of Safety for the public reading of the Declaration of Independence at the State House in Philadelphia on July 8th apparently were carried out to the letter. It was on this occasion that the bell pealed forth the glad news of freedom and was responded to by the several bells throughout the city. Christopher Marshall wrote in his diary in the evening of July 8th:

Warm sunshine morning. At eleven, went and met Committee of inspection at Philosophical Hall; went from there in a body to the lodge; joined the Committee of Safety (as called); went in a body to the State House Yard, where, in the presence of a great concourse of people, the Declaration of Independence was read by John Nixon. The company declared their approbation by three repeated huzzahs. The King's Arms were taken down in the Court Room, State House, same time. From there some of us went to B. Armitage's tavern; stayed till one. I went and dined at Paul Fook's; lay down there after dinner till five. Then he and the French Engineer went with me on the Common, where the same was proclaimed at each of the five Battalions. * * * Fine starlight pleasant evening. There were bonfires, ringing bells, with other great demonstrations of Joy upon the unanimity and agreement of the Declaration.

In a letter, dated July 9, 1776, to Samuel Chase, John Arams writes:

The Declaration was yesterday published and proclaimed



TAKING DOWN THE KING'S COAT OF ARMS AT INDEPENDENCE HALL

from that awful stage in the State House yard by whom do you think? By the Committee of Safety; the Committee of Inspection and a great crowd of people. Three cheers rended the welkin. The Battalions paraded on the Common and gave us the feu de joie, notwithstanding the scarcity of powder. The bells rang all day and almost all night. Even the chimes chimed away.

The election for the city was carried on, amidst all this Flury with the utmost decency and order. Who are chosen I cannot say. The arms are taken down from every public place.

As soon as an American seal is prepared, I conjecture the Declaration will be subscribed by all members which will give to you the opportunity you wish for of transmitting your name among the votaries of Independence."

The Pennsylvania Evening Post, July 9, 1776, states:

Yesterday, at twelve o'clock, Independency was declared at the State House in this City in the presence of many thousand spectators who testified their approbations of it by repeated acclamations of joy.

The Pennsylvanischer Statsbote, July 9, 1776, contains the best accounts of the proclamation at the State House:

"At 12 o'clock noon yesterday, the Declaration of Independence which is printed on the first page of this paper, was publicly proclaimed in the English language from an elevated scaffolding in the State House Yard and thereby the United Colonies of North America declared free, independent and absolved from now on and forever from any obligation or allegiance to the King of Great Britain heretofore acknowledged. The reading was performed by Captain Nixon with Sheriff Dewees at his side; also present were many members of Congress, of the Assembly, the Generals and other high Army officers; below in the yard were perhaps several thousand people who participated in this gala occasion. After the reading of the Declaration, three cheers were given, with the cry, 'God bless the Free States of North America.' To this sentiment, every true friend of these colonies can and will say, Amen."



COMMITTEE REPORTING THE DECLARATION TO CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776
From an old print.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, all having in direct Object the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has refused his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation in the Legislature, a Right inestimable to them, and formidable to Tyrants only.

He has called together Legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused for a long Time, after such Dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative Powers, incapable of Annihilation, have resorted to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the Dangers of Invasion from without, and Convulsions within.

He has endeavoured to prevent the Population of these States, for that Purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their Migrations hither, and raising the Conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.

He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary Powers.

He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the Tenure of their Offices, and the Amount and Payment of their Salaries.

He has erected a Multitude of new Offices, and sent hither Swarms of Officers to harass our People, and eat out their Substance.

He has kept among us, in Times of Peace, Standing Armies, without the Consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a Jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by our Laws; giving his Assent to their Acts of pretended Legislation:

For quartering large Bodies of Armed Troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our Trade with all Parts of the World;

For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent;

For depriving us, in many Cases, of the Benefits of Trial by Jury;

For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended Offences;

For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary Government, and enlarging its Boundaries, so as to render it at once an Example and fit Instrument for introducing the same absolute Rule into these Colonies;

For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with Power to legislate for us in all Cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.

He has plundered our Seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our Towns, and destroyed the Lives of our People.

He is, at this Time, transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the Works of Death, Desolation, and Tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perjury, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous Ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized Nation.

He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the Executioners of their Friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.

He has excited domestic Insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bring on the Inhabitants of our Frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known Rule of Warfare, is an undistinguished Destruction, of all Ages, Sexes and Conditions.

In every stage of these Oppressions we have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble Terms: Our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated Injury. A Prince, whose Character is thus marked by every Act which may define a Tyrant, is unfit to be the Ruler of a free People.

No Man has been wanting in Attention to our British Brethren. We have warned them from Time to Time of Attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable Jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the Circumstances of our Emigration and Settlement here. We have appealed to their native Justice and Magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the Ties of our common Kindred to disavow these Usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our Connections and Correspondence. They too have been deaf to the Voice of Justice and of Consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the Necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of Mankind, Enemies in War, in Peace, Friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in GENERAL CONGRESS, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the Rectitude of our Intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly Publish and Declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, that they are absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political Connection between them and the State of Great-Britain, is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which INDEPENDENT STATES may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm Reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes, and our sacred Honor.

Signed by ORDER and in BEHALF of the CONGRESS,
JOHN HANCOCK, PRESIDENT.

ATTEST
CHARLES THOMSON, SECRETARY.

THE COPY FROM WHICH JOHN NIXON READ THE DECLARATION
AT INDEPENDENCE HALL, JULY 8, 1776

The Pennsylvania Journal, dated July 10, 1776, has this account:

Philadelphia, Pa., July 8, 1776.

This day the Committee of Safety and the Committee of Inspection went in procession to the State-House, where the Declaration of the Independency of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA was read to a very large number of the inhabitants of this City and County, which was received with general applause and heartfelt satisfaction; and in the evening our late King's Coat-of-Arms was brought from the Hall, in the State-House, where the said King's Courts were formerly held, and burnt, amidst the acclamations of a crowd of spectators.

Charles Biddle, Vice-President of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, 1745-1821, in his autobiography, privately printed, Philadelphia, 1883, on page 86, states:

On the memorable 4th of July, 1776, I was in the Old State-House yard when the Declaration was read. There were very few respectable people present. General ——— spoke against it, and many of the citizens who were good Whigs were much opposed to it; however, they were soon reconciled to it.

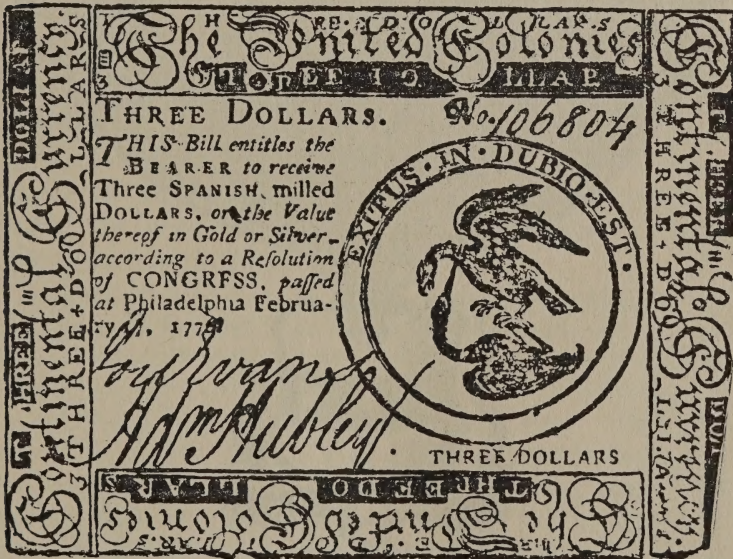
Thomas Paine, the author of *Common Sense*, contributed much towards reconciling the people to the Declaration of Independence; and his pieces afterwards published, entitled "The Crisis," had a great effect in rousing the people to arms. The beginning of his first number, in which he says, "These are the times to try men's souls; the summer soldier and the sunshine patriot," published a few days before the battle of Trenton, were in the mouths of every one going to join the army, and have since been often repeated. Paine may be a good philosopher, but he is not a soldier—he always kept out of danger. He is about five feet nine inches high, thin, and has a sottish look.

Deborah Logan, daughter of Charles Norris, who was born October 19, 1761, wrote in her diary, July 9, 1826, the day following the celebration of the day of the fiftieth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence:

How a little time spreads a veil of oblivion over the manner

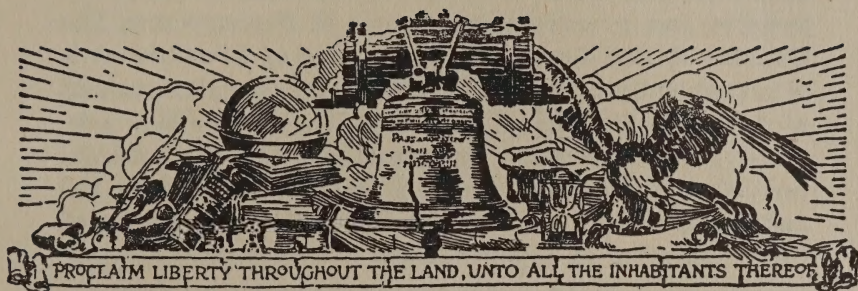
of the most important events! It is now a question of doubt of of what *hour* or *how* the Declaration of Independence was given to the people. Perhaps few now remain that heard it read on that day, but of that few I am one. Being in the lot adjoining to our old mansion house in Chestnut Street, that then extended to Fifth Street, I distinctly heard the words of that Instrument read to the people (I believe, for I did not see the reader), a low building being on Fifth Street, which prevented my sight, and I think it was Charles Thomson's voice. It took place a little after 12 at noon; and they then proceeded down the street (I understood) to read it at the Court House.

It was a time of fearful doubt and great anxiety with the many of whom were appalled at the boldness of the measure; and the first audience of the Declaration was neither very numerous nor composed of the most respectable class of citizens; though there is no mistake in saying that the Revolution itself (I believe) in all the states, the work of the informed and efficient men.





WILLIAM PENN



CHAPTER IV

THE BELL AND THE CHARTER OF LIBERTIES

O tell the story of the origin of the bell is to tell the early history of the Province of Pennsylvania. The Bell was procured by act of the Assembly of the Province, October 16, 1751, and ordered to be hung in the newly erected tower of the State House. Its prophetic inscription, however, carries us back still further in the history of the Province. The verse, Lev. XXV, 10, presupposes a fiftieth anniversary or a golden jubilee:

And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year, and proclaim liberty throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you; and ye shall return every man unto his possessions, and ye shall return every man unto his family.

Counting back fifty years from October, 1751, we come to October, 1701. The question that immediately presents itself is what event, if any, of the year 1701 was of sufficient importance to engage the attention of the assembly fifty years later; and to suggest the biblical inscription for the bell. One need not go far afield to find

a reasonable answer. On October 26, 1701, William Penn, the proprietor of the Province, being about to sail for England, granted to the people of Pennsylvania The Charter of Privileges, or The Charter of Liberties as it was frequently called. At the same time he also granted a charter to Philadelphia. It was this charter that provided for an assembly and remained the fundamental law of the Province until it was swept aside by the natural course of events that followed the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

THE HOLY EXPERIMENT

William Penn, while a student at Christ College, Oxford, dreamed of a land where men might be free. He believed that the seal of Divinity had been put upon him.

He shall build my city, and shall let go my captives, and open the prison doors for them that are bound. Isa. 45: 13.

Other men, from the Greek philosopher Plato to our own H. G. Wells, have had visions of ideal states, but to William Penn alone came the privilege of establishing a commonwealth on an enduring basis in accordance with his dreams.

The opportunity came to him in the debt which King Charles II owed his father, Sir William Penn, the Admiral. The latter had lent to the Crown sums of money at various times, which at the time of his death, with accumulated interest, amounted to sixteen hundred pounds. Upon entering into the inheritance from his father, William Penn, now a Quaker, asked the King for a grant of land in America "north of Maryland, bounded on the east by the Delaware River, on the west limited as Maryland, and northward as far as plantable," and for a royal charter, in return for which he would be pleased to cancel the debt. To this proposition the King heartily gave his assent.

The charter, which made Penn lord of a domain al-

most as large as England, received the King's signature on March 4th, 1681. The land was all his and those who would settle there were to pay him rent. One fifth of all gold or silver mined within the province was to be delivered to the King, as well as two beaver skins annually. The charter was largely drawn by Penn himself. If the settlers could be found worthy to put his theories into practice, he would give them as nearly as possible an ideal government. The next day in a private letter, Penn writes:

This day my country was confirmed to me under the great seal of England, with large powers and privileges, by the name of Pennsylvania, a name the King would give it in honor of my father.

The chief motive in obtaining the grant from the king was the hope of Penn to found a free commonwealth on liberal and humane principles and to provide a home for the persecuted Quakers. "The desire of his life," according to Violet Oakley, "was to bring out of captivity all those who were oppressed for conscience's sake, whatever their creed or belief. He saw himself as leading the multitudes from prison—to take them to a land of perfect freedom."

In a letter to his friend James Harrison, speaking of the grant, Penn declared:

I eyed the Lord in obtaining it, and more was I drawn inward to look to him and to owe it to his hand and power than to any other way. I have so obtained it, and desire to keep it that I may not be unworthy of his love, but do that which may answer his kind providence, and serve his truth and people: that an example may be set to the nations. There may be room there [in Pennsylvania] but not here [in England] for such an holy experiment.

One of the several drafts for the Charter and Frame of Government which he drew up that year concludes:

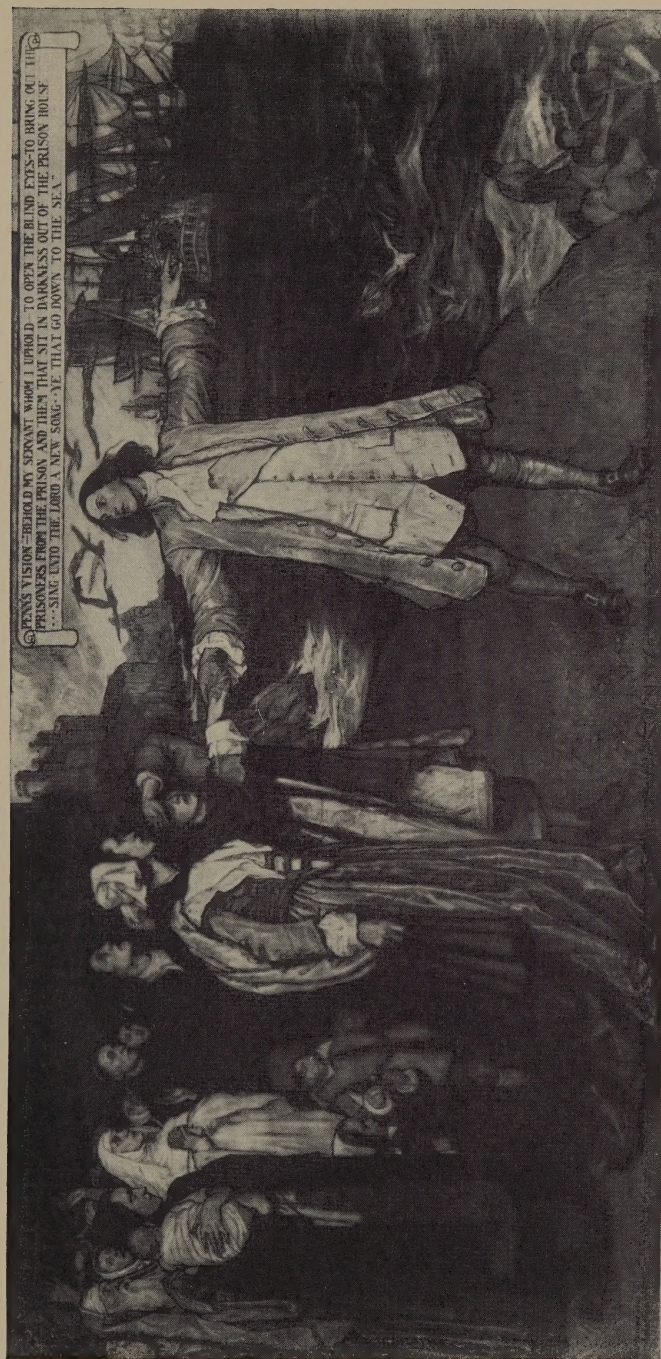
For a conclusion of all we declare that we hold it our glory

that the law of Jehovah shall be the supreme law of Pennsylvania, Ordained by William Penn so far as in him lies, by and with the advice and approbation of the proprietors and free holders of the said province, so far as in them lies, the day in A. D. 1681.

Soon after the receipt of the royal charter Penn commissioned his cousin, William Markham, to go to the colony, take possession of it in his name and rule in his stead. Markham reached the Delaware in the beginning of July, 1681, and established the seat of government at Upland, now Chester, and awaited the coming of the proprietor.

The next year must have been one of joyful anticipations. Many of Penn's own faith had agreed to settle in his province, and provision for their passage had to be made. He expected refugees and kindred spirits from Holland, the Rhine country, France and Scotland to flock to him. He advertised for settlers. He hoped the province would prove profitable, that it would be the means of recouping his fortune and establishing himself and family as the feudal rulers of a free and prosperous province of England. The frame of government for the colony engaged much of Penn's time. He made at least twenty drafts before he succeeded in framing a constitution which appeared satisfactory to himself and to those who had agreed to go with him to the colony. He consulted frequently with his friend, Algernon Sidney, and submitted his final draft to the English merchant, Benjamin Furley, in Rotterdam. The latter had accompanied Penn on his journey through Holland and Germany and was his agent for the procuring of settlers from the various groups that had fled to Holland and from the dwellers along the Rhine.

The final draft of the *Charter of Liberties*, "to be held, enjoyed and kept by the Freeman Planters and In-



PENN'S VISION—BEHOLD MY SERVANT WHOM I UPHOLD—TO OPEN THE BLIND EYES—TO BRING OUT THE PRISONERS FROM THE PRISON—AND SAY—YE THAT GO DOWN TO THE SEA—
 ...SING UNTO THE LORD A NEW SONG—YE THAT GO DOWN TO THE SEA—

PENN'S VISION. By Violet Oakley

"Behold my servant whom I uphold—to open the blind eyes, to bring the prisoners from the prison and them that sit in darkness out of the prison house. . . . Sing unto the Lord a new song. . . . Ye that go down to the sea."

habitants of and in the said Province of Pennsylvania forever," bears the date of April 25, 1682. During this same year Penn published it in a folio of eleven pages under the title "The Frame of the Government of the Province of Pennsylvania."

In the "Preface" he states:

Any government is free to the People under it (what-ever be the Frame) where the Laws Rule, and the People are a Party to those Laws, and more then this is Tyranny, Oligarchy or Confusion, and further declares that:

Governments, like Clocks, go from the motion Men give them; and as Governments are made and mov'd by Men, so by Them they are Ruin'd too: wherefore Governments rather depend upon Men, than Men upon Governments. Let Men be good, and the Government can't be bad; if it be ill, they will cure it: but if Men be bad, let the Government be never so good, they will endeavor to warp and spoil it in their Turn.

THE CHARTER OF LIBERTIES OF 1701

When Penn returned to the colony in the fall of 1699, with his new wife, Hannah Callowhill, and his family, his preparations seem to indicate that he had intended to stay indefinitely. He resided for about a month in the home of Edward Shippen, after which he moved into the "slate-roof house." In this house their son, known as John, the American, was born. It was the town home, the country place being at Pennsbury on the Delaware above Bristol.

The slate roof house was so called because it was the first house in Philadelphia to have a slate roof. It was reproduced along with other famous buildings of colonial Philadelphia in that remarkable feature of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, "High Street."

It stood on the site of the Keystone Telephone Building at Second and Sansom Streets in which on December 3, 1926, a "Reception and Historical Meeting" was

held, at which time a tablet on the outer wall to Hannah Penn was unveiled. The tablet reads:

HANNAH PENN
1670-1726
Second wife of
WILLIAM PENN
Presided ably here in
The Slate Roof House
1699-1701
Capable Administrator
of Pennsylvania Affairs
1712-1726
Devoted Mother
Whose Sons
John, Thomas and Richard Penn
Succeeded their Father
As Proprietors and Governors
of the Province of Pennsylvania

Marked by
The Pennsylvania Historical Commission
and the Associate Committee of Women
of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania
1926

Penn was accompanied by his secretary, James Logan, who took charge of all his affairs, remained in the colony upon Penn's return to England and upon the proprietor's death continued to represent the family in the province to the end of his life.

Internal troubles manifested themselves in the growing colony. The Great Law and the Frame of Government were deemed inadequate by the colonists. Changes were demanded by the representatives of the settlers. In 1696 the deputy, Markham, yielded to the demands and granted a new charter, which Penn recognized but never formally sanctioned. This Frame of Government was an extension of democracy. The assembly was elected

annually and was undissolvable by the governor and was given the right to originate bills. When Penn convened the assembly in 1700 further demands were made by the representatives. The question arose as to which of the several charters was operative.

On April 1, 1700, Penn, vexed by the evil reports concerning the government of the province and the bickering of the assembly, addressed them:

Friends, if in the Constitution by charter there is anything that jars, alter it; if you want a law for this or that, prepare it. I wish there was no need of any, but since crimes prevail, government is made necessary by man's degeneration. It's not an end but a means; he that thinks that it is an end aims at profit to make a trade out of it. I desire to see mine no other than in the public prosperity.

Besides his excursions to the Indians, his explorations of his domain and his preaching in the Quaker meetings, Penn made journeys into Maryland, New Jersey and New York. He occupied his new home at Pennsylvania, with its laid out gardens and terraced river front, and found peace and contentment in the wilderness, enjoying "a country and proprietary life." But the summer brought the news of a proposition in Parliament to change the several proprietary colonies into royal provinces. Penn immediately made preparations to return to London to try to check this measure. He hoped to be gone only a short time and desired his family to await his return. They, however, longed to return to their old home and friends in England.

He called the Assembly into session on September 15, 1701, informed them of his proposed return to England and its object and asked them to submit to him recommendations for changes in the charter and fundamental law, which had become in the minds of many the all important question. He addressed them saying:

The reasons that hasten your session is the necessity I am

under, through the endeavours of the enemies of the prosperity of this country, to go to England, where, taking advantage of my absence, some have attempted by false and unreasonable charges to undermine our Government, and thereby the true value of our labors and property; government having been our first encouragement.

I confess I cannot think of such a voyage without great reluctance of mind, having promised myself the quietness of a wilderness and that I might stay so long at least with you as to render everybody entirely easy and safe; for my heart is among you as well as my body, whatever some people may think, and no unkindness or disappointment shall, with the submission to God's Providence, ever be able to alter my Love to the Country and Resolution to return and settle my family and posterity in it; but having reason to believe I can at this time best serve you and myself on that side of the water, neither the rudeness of the season nor tender circumstances of my family can overrule my inclination to undertake it.

Think, therefore, since all men are mortal, of some suitable expedient and provision for your safety, as well in your privileges as Property, and you will find me ready to comply with whatsoever may render us happy by a nearer union of our interest.

The assembly replied in the form of a petition submitting twenty-one demands, relating to lands, property, etc., several of which affected the private estate of Penn, which they asked to have confirmed to them.

Being about to sail, Penn called the Assembly together on October 28, 1701, and presented to them a new charter, in which most of their demands were met. It was a more simple document than the previous Frames of Government. It was the result of Penn's best thinking and the outgrowth of a quarter of a century's experience in the promotion of his "Holy Experiment." It permitted the Lower Counties to withdraw and form their own government. It continued the principle of liberty of conscience. On this subject Penn was

an enthusiast. The first article very naturally treats on this subject. No one who believed in God was to suffer any persecution or prejudice and all who believed in Jesus Christ, the Saviour of the world, were to have full citizenship. It provided for a governor appointed by the proprietor and an assembly chosen by the people, the assembly to elect its own officers, originate laws and adjourn at will. It remained the fundamental law for both Pennsylvania and Delaware until the adoption of the Declaration of Independence in the city where the charter was proclaimed. It became the model for the state's subsequent constitutions, was patented after in the other states and in no small measure influenced the fathers in the framing of the Constitution of the United States of America.

This Charter of Liberties, as Penn designated it, was the final triumph of radical democratic principles and contained only nine articles:

The first decreed religious liberty.

The second required a free Assembly with full liberty to make laws.

The third directed that two men should be elected for local offices, from whom the Governor should choose.

The fourth required all laws to be passed upon by the Governor.

The fifth secured the rights of criminals to a fair trial.

The sixth gave to the courts and not the Governor the rights to decide all property cases.

The seventh demanded good morality of the applicant for a tavern before license could be granted.

The eighth prevented the forfeiture of the estates of suicides and required a six-seventh vote of the Assembly to amend any clause.

The ninth declared that the clause relating to religious liberty will be preserved forever by the proprietor and his heirs.

To Penn the object and aim of all government was:

To support Power in Reverence with the People and to se-

cure the People from the abuse of Power; that they may be free by their just Obedience, and the Magistrates Honorable for their just administration; for Liberty without Obedience is Confusion, and Obedience without Liberty is slavery.

William Penn set sail for England with his family on November 1, 1701, and cruel fate decreed that he should not see his fair province again, and that his body should not rest in the land of his dreams.

Bancroft sums up this attempt of William Penn:

Thus did Penn perfect his government. An executive dependent for its support on the people; all subordinate elective officers elected by the people; the judiciary dependent for its existence on the people; all legislation originating exclusively with the people; no forts, no armed force, no militia; no established church; no differences of rank; and a harbor opened for the reception of all mankind of every nation, of children of every language and every creed;—could it be that the invisible power of reason would be able to order and restrain, to punish crime and to protect property.

Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence, in a letter written in the last year of his life, called William Penn:

The greatest law-giver the world has produced; the first, in either ancient or modern times, who has laid the foundation of Government in the pure and unadulterated principles of peace, of reason, and of right.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE CHARTER

The Charter of Liberties proved, in the main, an excellent constitution. Under it Pennsylvania prospered and became the most populous of the colonies and Philadelphia the largest city in the colonies, the center for art, printing, literature and philanthropy. It took about ten years until the government operated smoothly and efficiently and the subsequent forty years were the golden age of the province.

The immediate effects of the change in government

were healthful. The people felt secure as to their future. New territory was opened for occupancy. A. C. Buell, in his *Life of William Penn* (1904), declares:

In 1702, a tide of German, Swiss, Huguenot and Scotch Irish immigrants to the region set in and by 1727 more than fifty thousand people were settled in the present counties of Berks, Lancaster, Lebanon and York. They were all Lutherans or Calvinists and a few Swiss Mennonites and they and their descendants were the real makers of the Commonwealth. They made the state while the Quakers were making money.

As the colony developed and prospered, as it became more and more a haven of refuge for the oppressed and poor, its government became more and more to be regarded as a model of liberality and wisdom. William Penn, its founder, and his principles became ideals, a spiritual possession. His words were quoted and his example cited in the adjustment of questions that presented themselves. The "Holy Experiment under God" proved a blessing to mankind.

The rapid advance and the prosperous conditions of the colony are perhaps best portrayed in the great farewell address of Andrew Hamilton, not a Quaker, when he resigned from the speakership of the Assembly in 1739. It was he who supervised the erection of the State House. His accounts show that the entire cost for the State House and grounds was 4446 pounds. Hamilton's speech describes affairs in 1739, as follows:

It is not to the fertility of our soil and the commodiousness of our rivers that we ought chiefly to attribute the great progress this province has made within so small a compass of years, in improvements, wealth, trade, and navigation; and the extraordinary increase of people who have been drawn here from almost every country in Europe;—a progress which much more ancient settlements on the main of America cannot, at the present, boast of. No. It is principally and almost wholly owing to the excellency of our constitution, under which we enjoy a greater share both of civil and religious liberty than any of our neighbors.

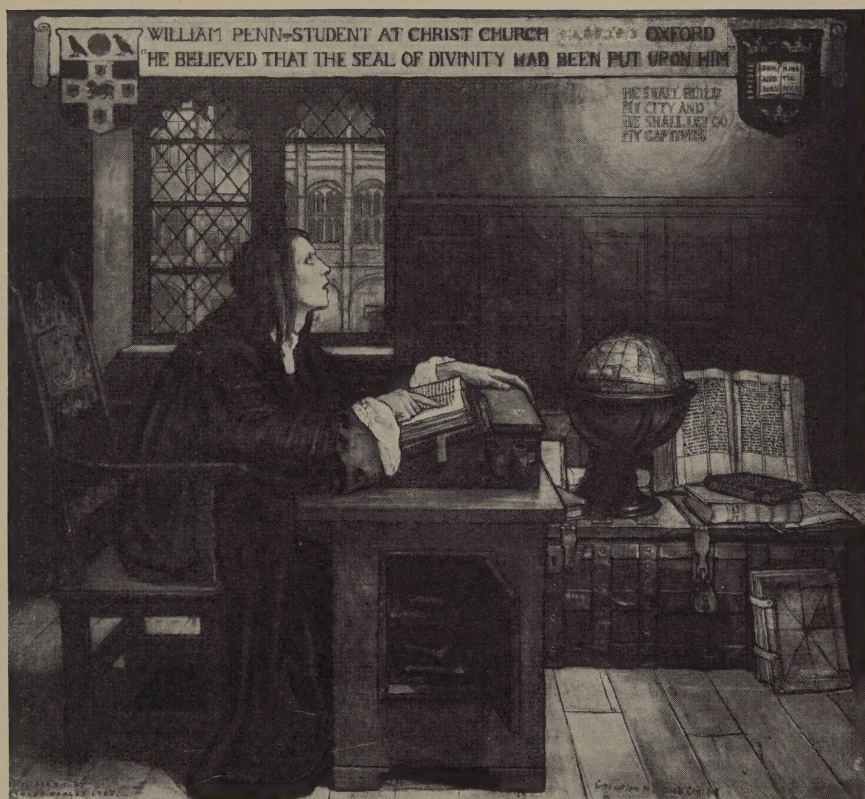
It is our great happiness that instead of triennial assemblies, a privilege which several other colonies have long endeavoured to obtain but in vain, ours are annual, and for that reason as well as others less liable to be practised upon or corrupted either with money or presents. We sit upon our own adjournments when we please and as long as we think necessary and are not to be sent apacking in the middle of a debate, and disabled from representing our just grievances to our gracious sovereign, if there should be occasion, which has often been the hard fate of assemblies in other places.

We have no officers but what are necessary, none but what earn their salaries, and those generally are either elected by the people or appointed by their representatives.

Other provinces swarm with unnecessary officers nominated by the governors, who often make it a main part of their care to support those officers, notwithstanding their oppressions, at all events.

I hope it will ever be the wisdom of our assemblies to create no great offices or officers, nor indeed any offices at all, but what are really necessary for the service of the country and to be sure to let the people, or their representatives, have at least a share in their nomination or appointment. This will always be a good security against the mischievous influence of men holding places at the pleasure of the governor.

Our foreign trade and shipping are free from all imposts except those small duties payable to his majesty by the statute of the law of Great Britain. The taxes which we pay for carrying on the public service are inconsiderable, for the sole power of raising and disposing of the public money for the public service is lodged in the assembly who appoint their own treasurer and to them alone he is accountable. Other incidental taxes are assessed, collected, and applied by persons annually chosen by the people themselves. Such is our happy state as to civil rights. Nor are we less happy in the employment of a perfect freedom as to religion. By many years' experience, we find that an equality among religious societies, without distinguishing any one sect with greater privileges than another, is the most effectual method to discourage hypocrisy, promote the practice of the moral virtues, and prevent the plagues and mischiefs that always attend religious squabbling.



THE LAD WILLIAM PENN, STUDENT AND SEEKER, IN HIS STUDY AT OXFORD (1660). By Violet Oakley

"He beileved that the seal of divinity had been put upon him."

"He shall build my city, and he shall let go my captives."

This is our constitution, and this constitution was framed by the wisdom of Mr. Penn, the first proprietary and founder of this province, whose charter of privilege to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania will ever remain a monument of his benevolence to mankind, and reflect more lasting honor on his descendants than the largest possessions in the framing of this government. He reserved no powers to himself or his heirs to oppress the people, no authority but what is necessary for our protection, and to hinder us from falling into anarchy, and therefore (supposing we could persuade ourselves that all our obligations to our great lawgiver, and his honorable descendants, were entirely cancelled), yet our own interests should oblige us carefully to support the government on its present foundation, as the only means to secure to ourselves a prosperity, the enjoyments of those privileges, and the blessings flowing from such a constitution, under which we cannot fail of being happy if the fault be not our own.

THE GOLDEN JUBILEE OF THE CHARTER OF
LIBERTIES

When Isaac Norris was chosen speaker of the Assembly in 1751, he at once proposed crowning the tower of the State House with a bell. It is therefore obvious that this bell was to commemorate the golden jubilee of the continuous peace and prosperity of the colony under the Charter of Liberties granted to it by its founder, William Penn, in 1701. The Assembly met in session October 14, 15, 16.

The return of the sheriffs of the five counties showed that the following gentlemen were chosen to serve in the assembly as representatives of the Freemen of the Province of Pennsylvania for the year ensuing, viz:

FOR PHILADELPHIA COUNTY

Isaac Norris	Evan Morgan	Joshua Morris
Edward Warner	Joseph Trotter	Henry Pawling
Hugh Evans	John Smith	

FOR PHILADELPHIA CITY

Benjamin Franklin, Hugh Roberts, Burgesses.

FOR YORK COUNTY

John Wright, John Witherow

For Bucks County

Mahlon Kirkbride	John Woolstan	Samuel Brown
Joseph Hampton	Griffith Owen	Garret Vansant
Abraham Chapman	Richard Walker	

FOR CHESTER COUNTY

Joseph Gibbons	Nathaniel Grub	Henry Hockley
Thomas Cummings	Peter Dicks	Thomas Chandler
George Ashbridge	Nathaniel Pennock	

FOR LANCASTER COUNTY

Arthur Patterson	Calvin Cooper	James Wright
Peter Worral		

FOR CUMBERLAND COUNTY

No return, but Daniel Williams appeared.

It was this assembly that, on the last day of its session, approved the proposal to procure a bell for the State House. The votes of the Assembly under the date of October 16, 1751, contain this resolution:

By vote it was

Ordered—That the Superintendents of the State-house provide a bell of such Weight and Dimensions as they shall think suitable. That the said Superintendents do apply to the Trustees of the General Loan Office for an immediate Supply of such Sums of money as they may judge necessary to remit to Great Britain for the Purpose aforesad; And that the Payment made in Pursuance of this Order, shall be allowed by the Committee of Accounts in their next settlement with the said Trustees, who shall have a Copy of this Order delivered to them, signed by the Clerk of this House if required.

The letter of the superintendents of the State House to Mr. Robert Charles, the Colonial Agent of the Province in London, ordering the bell, reads:

November 1, 1751.

Respected friend Robert Charles:

The Assembly having ordered us (The Superintendents of the State House) to procure a bell from England, to be purchased for their use, we take the liberty to apply to thee to get

us a good bell, of about two thousand pounds weight, the cost of which, we presume may amount to about one hundred pounds sterling, or perhaps with the charges something more, and accordingly we have enclosed a first bill of exchange by John Porsin & Son on Messrs. Thomas Flowerden & Co. for £100 Sterling. We would have chosen to remit a larger bill at this time, but will take care to furnish more as soon as we can be informed how much may be wanted.

We hope and rely on thy care and assistance in this affair, and that thou wilt procure and forward it by the first good opportunity, as our workmen inform us it will be much less trouble to hang the bell before their scaffolds are struck from the building where we intend to place it, which will not be done till the end of next summer or beginning of the fall.

Let the bell be cast by the best workmen, and examined carefully before it is shipped, with the following words, well shapen in large letters around it, viz:

‘By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania for the State House in the City of Philadelphia. 1752.’
And underneath:

“Proclaim Liberty through all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof.”—Lev. xxv. 10.

As we have experienced thy readiness to serve this Province on all occasions, we desire it may be our excuse for this additional trouble, from

Isaac Norris
Thomas Leech
Edward Warner

Let the package for transportation be examined with particular care, and the full value insured there.

Covering this now historic letter was another, similarly addressed but subscribed by Isaac Norris alone.

Nov. 4, 1751.

I have enclosed a letter from the Superintendents of our State House, in which is a bill of exchange for £100 Sterling, towards purchasing a bell for our new tower.

In the letter file of Isaac Norris are found copies of four additional letters to the colonial agent in London.

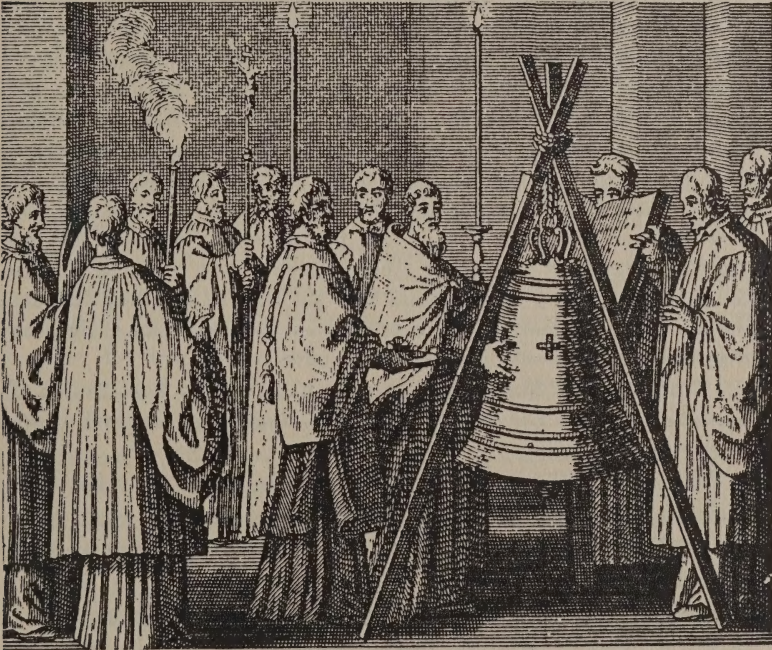
The first of these letters tells of the arrival of the bell and of its being brought ashore. The second letter informs the agent in London that when the bell "was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence, as it was hung up to try the sound" and that "two ingenious workmen" have recast it. From the third letter we learn that the bell was recast a second time and "hung up in its place." And the fourth letter contains an order for a second bell similar to the first one.

The text of the letters follow:

Sept. 1, 1752: I have before me thy letters to the Superintendents of the State House. The bell is come on shore and in good order and we hope it will prove a good one, for I have heard that it is approved by all hitherto, though we have not yet tried the sound; we are making a clock for it of our own manufacture, which we expect will prove better than any they would send us from England, where, when once they had put it out of their hands, they have done with it; but here the workman would be made very uneasy if he did not exert his utmost skill, as we do not stint him in the price of his labour. The Superintendents of the State House, by me, return their thanks for thy care in procuring us so good a bell, and we may hereafter join in a letter for that purpose.

March 10, 1753: In that letter (above) I gave information that our bell was generally liked and approved of, but in a few days after my writing I had the mortification to hear that it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence, as it was hung up to try the sound; though this was not very agreeable to us, we concluded to send it back by Capt. Budden, but he could not take it on board, upon which two ingenious workman undertook to cast it here, and I am just now informed they have this day opened the mould, and have got a good bell, which I confess pleases me very much that we should first venture upon and succeed in the greatest bell cast, for aught I know, in English America. The mould was finished in a very masterly manner and the letters, I am told, are better than in

the old one. When we broke up the metal, our judges here generally agreed it was too high and brittle, and cast several little bells out of it to try the sound and strength, and fixed upon a mixture of an ounce and a half of copper to one pound of the old bell, and in this proportion we now have it. Our glass we now begin to want and expect, as the new room we have added to the State House, and which we design for the Committees and our books, is near finished.



THE BLESSING OF THE BELL AFTER THE BREAKING OF THE MOULD

April 14, 1753: A native of the Isle of Malta [Pass.] and a son of Charles Stow, were the persons who undertook to cast our bell. They made the mould in a masterly manner and ran the metal well, but upon trial it seems they have added too much copper in the present bell which is now hung up in its place, but they were so tiezed with the witticisms of the town, that they had a new mould made in great forwardness before Mesnard's ar-

rival, and will be very soon ready to make a second essay—if this should fail, we will embrace Lister's offer and send the unfortunate bell again to him by the first opportunity.

Nov. 8, 1753: We got our new bell cast here and it has been used some time, but though some are of opinion it will do, I own I do not like it—if therefore Lister will cast us another upon the terms he formerly proposed, that is two pence a pound for recasting and send it at our risk, for which we will pay the insurance there, I will engage to return the present bell by the first opportunity—this proposal to a bell founder, who must always have a quantity of metal in stock, cannot, I should think, make much odds, and I have an inclination to compare the sounds. If he accepts of these terms for which I will engage, he may cast the bell as soon as he pleases, and then we must depend upon your care in shipping it by first good opportunity.

A second bell was made by Lister and shipped to the Province, and on August 13, 1754, the Speaker, in behalf of the Superintendents of the State House, desired the Opinion of the House whether they should send the Old Bell to England in part pay for the new One they had purchased (as they had a right to do by their agreement) or keep them both.

That the said Superintendents do pay for the New Bell and keep the Old One for such uses as this house may hereafter appoint.

The new bell was installed lower in the tower for the clock in the striking of the hours. It appears that this second bell was discarded in 1828 as the clock-bell, and was given to the Roman Catholic congregation of St. Augustine. It fell and was destroyed when in an anti-Catholic riot on May 8, 1844, the church was burned.

ISAAC NORRIS

Isaac Norris is frequently designated as "the Speaker" to distinguish him from his father, Isaac Norris, who was a prosperous merchant and who came to Philadelphia in 1693 from Jamaica, following the earthquake which destroyed Port Royal. He married Mary Lloyd, a daughter of the Deputy Governor, Thomas

Lloyd. He was one of the trustees named in the will by Penn, acted for him as attorney in the sale of land, and for more than a quarter of a century served as a member of the Governor's Council. He served also as Mayor of Philadelphia and as Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.

He owned the Slate Roof House in which Penn resided on his second visit to the province until his mansion at Pennsbury was ready for occupancy.

It was in the Slate Roof House that Isaac Norris, Jr., was born in 1701, the year of the granting of the final Charter of Liberties. The year 1751 was accordingly not only the year of the jubilee for the charter of the province, and the charter creating the municipality of Philadelphia, but also the year of the jubilee for Isaac Norris, Speaker of the Assembly.

Isaac Norris succeeded his father in the mercantile business. He married Sarah Logan, daughter of James Logan, Penn's secretary. He resided at Fair Hill in the house built by his father. Like his father he was interested in literature and built a library separate from his house, where he spent much of his leisure time among his books. Happily, this building was not destroyed when the British soldiers burned the residence in possession then of the son-in-law, John Dickinson, "the arch rebel."

Isaac Norris wrote Latin and French fluently, served as trustee of the University and was active in all matters pertaining to the public welfare. For thirty years he was a member of the assembly, serving as Speaker more than half the period. He died at Fair Hill July 13, 1766. He constantly resisted encroachment of the governors on the rights and powers of the assembly. In a debate in the assembly on one occasion, having relinquished the chair to a colleague, he declared:

"No man shall ever stamp his foot on my grave and say 'Curse him! Here lies one who basely betrayed the liberties of his country.'"

Thus it becomes apparent how the scholarly legislator and tolerant Quaker, Isaac Norris, came to select the prophetic legend of "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," from holy writ for the bell which was to grace the tower of the State House and to mark the "golden jubilee" session of the Assembly in 1752.

ORIGIN OF THE JUBILEE YEAR

The fiftieth year, or the year of the jubilee of the ancient Hebrews, followed the last of the sabbatical cycles. The laws regarding it, like the Decalogue, are ascribed to the legislation on Mount Sinai, and were to be put in effect upon the possession of the promised land. They enjoined compulsory restoration of the hereditary possession for the purpose of keeping inviolate the tribal allotments to their original owners and their heirs. They provided also for a liberation of all Hebrew servants whose period of servitude was unexpired; thus acting as a statute of limitations for the poor debtor, enabling him to start life anew, and the setting at liberty of captives. The year of the jubilee opened with the great day of atonement, which was announced by the blast or "yobhel" from the trumpets of rams' horns, which thus proclaimed "liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

LEVITICUS, CHAPTER XXV

1. The Lord spake unto Moses in Mount Sinai saying, Speak unto the children of Israel and say unto them, when ye come into the land which I will give you. * * *

8. Thou shalt number seven times seven years; and the space of the seven sabbath of years shall be unto thee forty and nine years. * * *

9. Then shalt thou cause the trumpet of the jubilee to sound

HAVING BEEN LIBERATED THROUGH THE FORCE OF HIS OWN WRITINGS HE SEEKS TO FREE OTHER FRIENDS IMPRISONED. BY HIS KNOWLEDGE SHALL MY RIGHTEOUS SERVANT JUSTIFY MANY . . . THEREFORE WILL I DIVIDE HIM A PORTION WITH THE GREAT."



PENN VISITING FRIENDS IN PRISON. By Violet Oakley

Having been liberated, through the force of his own writings, Penn seeks to free other friends imprisoned.

"By his judgment shall my righteous servant justify many. . . . Therefore will I divide him a portion with the great."

on the tenth day of the seventh month, in the day of atonement ye shall make the trumpet sound throughout all your land.

10. And ye shall hallow the fiftieth year and proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof; it shall be a jubilee unto you, and ye shall return every man unto his possessions and ye shall return every man unto his family.

11. A jubilee shall that fiftieth year be unto you * * * it shall be holy unto you.

13. In the year of this jubilee ye shall return every man unto his possessions. * * *

17. Ye shall not therefore oppress one another, but thou shalt fear thy God; for I am the Lord your God.

18. Wherefore ye shall do my statutes, and keep my judgments, and do them; and ye shall dwell in the land in safety.

19. And the land shall yield her fruit, and ye shall eat your fill, and dwell therein in safety.

38. I am the Lord your God, which brought you forth out of the land of Egypt to give you the land of Canaan and to be your God. * * *

ISAIAH 61: 1-3

The spirit of the Lord is upon me; because the Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings unto the meek; he hath sent me to bind up the brokenhearted, to proclaim liberty to the captives, and the opening of the prison to them that are bound.

To proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord, and the day of vengeance of our God; to comfort all that mourn;

To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion, to give unto them beauty for ashes, the oil of joy for mourning, the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness; that they might be called the trees of righteousness, the planting of the Lord that he might be glorified.

ST. LUKE 4: 16-21

16. And he came to Nazareth, where he had been brought up: and, as his custom was, he went into the synagogue on the sabbath day, and stood up for to read.

17. And there was delivered unto him the book of the prophet of Isaiah. And when he had opened the book, he found the place where it was written.

18. The Spirit of the Lord is upon me, because he hath appointed me to preach the gospel to the poor; he hath sent me to heal the brokenhearted, to preach deliverance to the captives, and recovery of sight to the blind,* to set at liberty them that are bruised.

19. To preach the acceptable year of the Lord.

20. And he closed the book, and he gave it again to the minister, and sat down. And the eyes of all them that were in the synagogue were fastened on him.

21. And he began to say unto them, this day is this scripture fulfilled in your ears.

*This is the Septuagint, rendering of Hebrew passage in Isaiah, and is regarded as referring to a captive, whose long imprisonment has filmed his vision; and he now passeth through the opened door of the prison out into the glorious light of day.





CHAPTER V

HOW THE BELL RECEIVED ITS NAME



HAT is perhaps the earliest attempt at a representation of the Bell is found in a publication entitled *The Liberty Bell*, by Friends of Freedom. It was published in Boston in 1839 and was distributed at the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Fair. It is encircled by the familiar passage from holy writ, with rays of light issuing from it in all directions; and appears at the head of a sonnet with which the booklet opens. In the note of explanation, the designation *Liberty Bell* is employed for the first time.

SONNET

Suggested by the Inscription on the
Philadelphia Liberty Bell

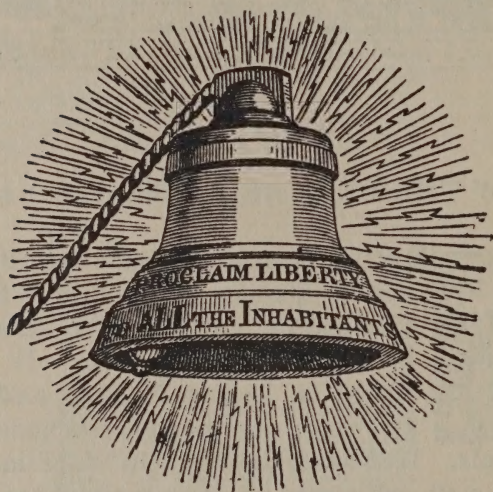
It is no tocsin of affright we sound,
Summing nations to the conflict dire;—
No fearful peal from cities wrapped in fire
Echoes, at our behest, the land around:—
Yet would we rouse our country's utmost bound
With joyous clangor from each tower and spire,

Till yon dark forms of mother and of sire,
Lifting their sullen glances from the ground,
Shall stand erect exultingly, while near

LIBERTY passes by, with lofty greeting!—
The hills are shaken by the shout of cheer

From slaves made free, and friends long parted meeting.
Join, thou true hearted one,—oppression shaming!
LIBERTY through the land, to all its sons proclaiming.

M. W. C.



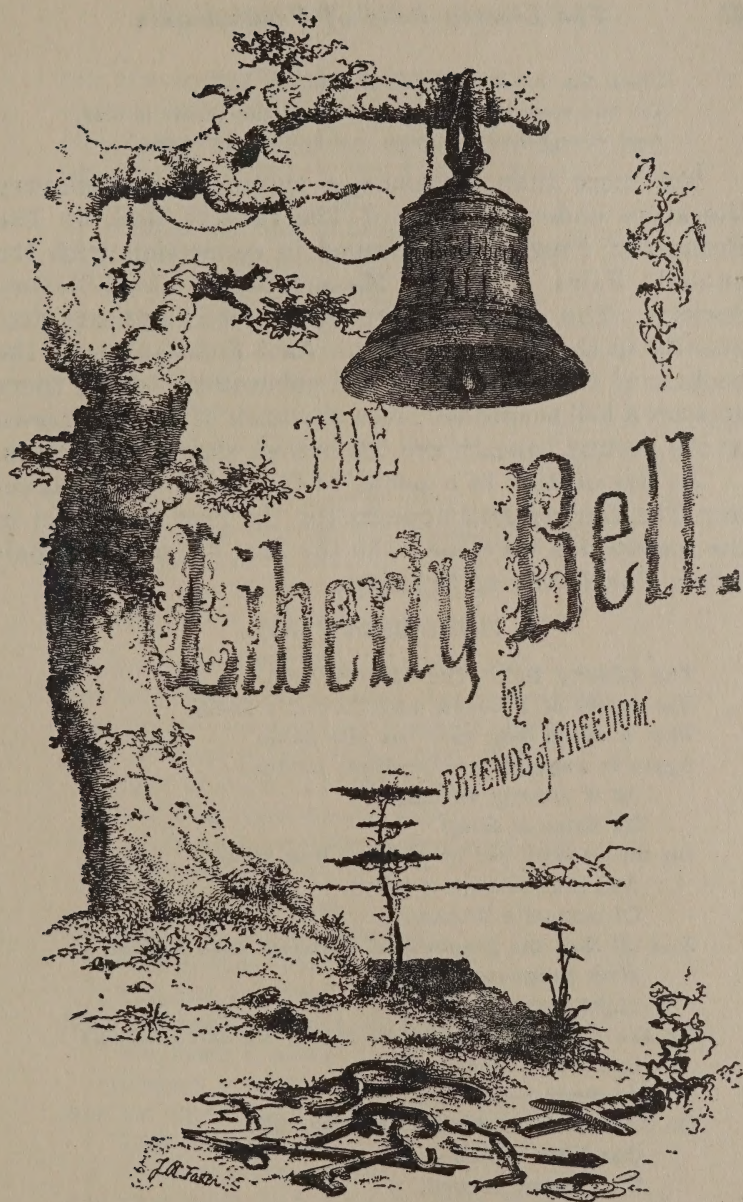
THE BELL AS PICTURED IN THE LIBERTY BELL BY THE
FRIENDS OF FREEDOM

In this same volume on page 102, in another poem,
the Bell is again styled *Liberty Bell*.

PERFECT FREEDOM

By Mary Clark

FREEDOM! Oh, 'tis a lovely thought!
Freedom to do and to be as we ought.
To be free without,—to be free within,—
Mind, body, and spirit unshackled by sin.
This, this is the "glorious liberty;" —
He alone is the Freeman whom truth makes free.
Ring, Liberty Bell! till that echo thrills



From the ocean rocks to the inland hills!
 Till the sound of the scourge and the fetter is o'er,
 And wrong and bondage are known no more.

For more than a decade, a volume of anti-slavery literature under the title of *The Liberty Bell*, by The Friends of Freedom was issued in connection with the annual Fairs of The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society. The above picture of the Bell appears frequently in these publications. As a frontispiece in the booklet of 1842, and in several subsequent issues, there appears a bell suspended from a branch of a tree. Strewn on the ground beneath are the broken shackles of slaves.

As the caption to a poem, in this issue, the designation *The Liberty Bell* appears for the first time; and in the second line we come upon the first use of the appellation, *The Tocsin of Freedom*.

THE LIBERTY BELL

The Liberty Bell—The Liberty Bell,
 The tocsin of Freedom and Slavery's knell,
 That a whole long year has idle hung,
 Again is wagging its clamorous tongue!
 As it merrily swings,
 Its notes it flings
 On the dreamy ear of planters and kings,
 And it gives them a token,
 Of manacles broken;—
 And all that the prophets of Freedom have spoken.
 With tongues of flame,
 (Like those which came
 On the men who first spoke in the Saviour's name,)
 Comes over their soul
 As death-bells knowl,
 Or the wheels of coming thunder roll!
 Our Liberty Bell—
 They know it well,
 The tocsin of Freedom and Slavery's knell!

Our Liberty Bell; let its startling tone
Abroad o'er a slavish land be thrown!
Nay, in the wings of the North-East wind,
Let it reach the isles of the Western Ind—
 Those isles of the sun
 Where the work is done
That, here at the North, is but just begun.
 Let the Bell be swung,
 Till old and young,
That dwell New England's hills among,
 Shall wake at the peal,
 And, with holy zeal,
Beside their mountain altars kneel,
 And pray that the yoke
 From the necks may be broke
Of the millions who feel the "continual stroke"
 Of the despot's rod;
 And that Earth's green sod
No more by the foot of a slave may be trod.

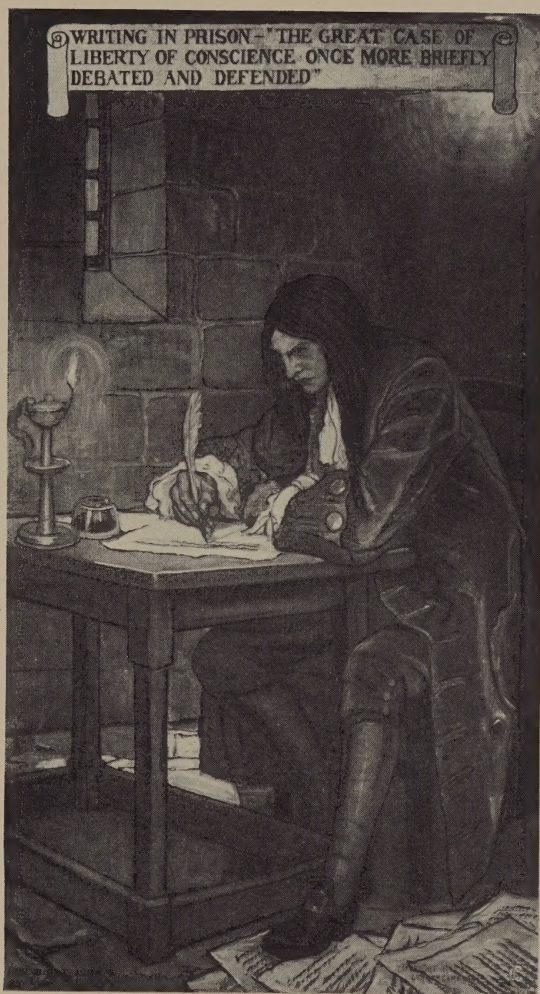
Let the Liberty Bell ring out—ring out!
And let freemen reply with a thundering shout,
That the gory scourges and clanking chains,
That blast the beauty of Southern plains,
 Shall be stamped in the dust;—
 And that thrice-gorged Lust,
That gloats on his helpless bond-slave's bust,
 Ere long shall see
 That slave set free,
And joining in Liberty's Jubilee.
 That Jubilee song!
 "O Lord, how long"
Must the world yet wait for that Jubilee song?
 Yet, come it must;
 Jehovah is just,
And his Truth and his Spirit we cheerfully trust.
 That truth to tell
 Comes the Liberty Bell,
And that spirit shall make it strike Slavery's knell.

Our Liberty Bell! let its solemn chime
 Fall on the ear of hoary Time,
 As onward—onward to its goal
 He sees the chariot of Liberty roll;
 While, with shout and song,
 The swelling throng
 Of the friends of the bondman urge it along.
 Let the same chime fall
 On the ears of all,
 Who tread on the neck of the negro thrall,
 Till they start from the ground,
 As they will at the sound
 When the trumpets of angels are pealing around.
 And the murdered slave
 Comes forth from his grave,
 And smiles at the flash of th' Avenger's glaive,
 And the world shall accord
 In the righteous award
 To both tyrant and slave, in that day of the Lord.

SONNET

By Bernard Barton
 (Liberty Bell, 1845)

"Liberty's Bell" hath sounded its bold peal
 Where Man holds Man in Slavery! at the sound—
 Ye who are faithful 'mid the faithless found,
 Answer its summons with unfaltering zeal.
 Let Freedom's banner to the winds reveal
 A Star more bright than all that yet have crowned
 Your country's flag, for you to gather round
 With higher, holier hopes for human weal!
 Your cause must triumph; is triumphant now,
 In countless votaries, daily, hourly, won
 To swell your ranks—doubts and misgivings shun;
 Lift up in hope, to heaven, an unbleached brow,
 And utter in its face your fearless vow
 That Liberty's behests shall all be done!



PENN WRITING IN PRISON. By Violet Oakley

"The great case of Liberty of Conscience once more briefly debated and defended by the authority of Reason, Scripture and Antiquity."

The ardent Irish patriot, R. R. Marden, contributed the following poem for *The Liberty Bell*, 1847:

THE LIBERTY BELL

The Bell! the bell! the glorious bell
Whose merry chimes delight the ear!
An ever-cheering tale they tell,
That all true men exult to hear.
The glorious bell of Liberty!
Another peal comes booming o'er
The wide Atlantic, charged with glee
And tiding glad to each heart's core.
The soul-awakening sounds of old!
They rouse up all life's hope anew;
I know them well—I heard them tolled,
In lands where Freedom's friends are few.
I gave that bell a pull of yore,
And though forsooth a feeble one,
And I may never ring it more,
My fingers stir as of each tone.
To instant action called again,
In Freedom's name—and thoughts arise
Of noble deeds, and dauntless men,
That swell the heart and fill the eyes.
The peal of thirty-four! the peal
That made the tropics dance for joy!
Again I seem to hear and feel,
Bliss without bounds, without alloy.
The tocsin now that roused the land
Of Tell, in every fibre thrills,
And bravery seems of heart and hand
And instinct there that Freedom wills.
The tyrant's knell, in every clime
Where bondage lays its curse on earth,
The bell of death—is tolled for crime
Against the land that gave him birth!
Oh for a glorious peal at last

The Liberty Bells of Pennsylvania

Of the true bell of Liberty!
 To rend the air, and strike aghast
 The monster might of Slavery.
 Oh! for a swing of that great tongue,
 To shake the proud oppressor's throne,
 Where'er it's set; with one ding-dong
 To bring the potent despot down.
 Oh! for a burst of that deep bell
 Of Mafra's tower, to fright away
 The people's foes and ring the knell
 Of giant Mammon's godless sway;
 To smite with fear the fiends who trade
 In human flesh and blood—the knaves
 Who give the gold to make the raid,
 And rail at those who sell the slaves;
 To save the land that holds the graves
 Of Franklin, Washington, and Penn,
 From laws that make her millions slaves
 And worse than brutes, of Christian men.

SONNET

By Anne Warren Weston

(The Liberty Bell, 1852)

Suggested by the inscription on the Bell in the Hall of
 Independence, Philadelphia.

Not to this land alone; to every clime
 Those tones of hope and prophecy were borne;
 Forerunners of the sure if distant morn
 That yet shall break as in the earlier prime
 By angels greeted. Not less sweet the chime
 When every cliff shall echo back the lays
 Of Slaves made Freemen. On what shore shall blaze
 The full effulgence of that light sublime?
 O Land from whence this beacon fire should shine,
 Land hallowed by the tread of Pilgrim feet,
 Land sanctified by prayers, made dear by graves
 Of Freedom's martyrs, rouse in strength divine

And in true penitence those tones repeat!
The old world's despots vanish with thy Slaves.

THE LIBERTY BELL

By Aurelia F. Raymond
(The Liberty Bell, 1858)

Ring out the peals of the Liberty Bell!
Let the tones be loud and clear,
Till, borne on the floating breeze's swell,
The weary slave shall hear,
And the booming sound of its ringing knell
Shall reach the oppressor's ear—
And drown the shout of the auctioneer!
Ring out the peals of the Liberty Bell!
Ay, ring the call for the jubilee
Afar over land and sea,
Till woman's voice shall the chorus swell,
And childhood shall clap its hands in glee,
And the echoing chimes come back and tell
That every slave is free.

Lossing became acquainted with the inscription on the Bell through the anti-slavery literature. To collect data for *The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution* he visited Independence Hall on November 27, 1848. Lossing writes: "I ascended the steeple where hangs in silent grandeur the Liberty Bell." In the second volume of his very popular book appears for the first time a picture of the bell showing the crack. He also quotes:

THE OLD BELL

By William Ross Wallace

That old bell is still seen by the patriot's eye,
And he blesses it ever, when journeying by;
Long years have passed o'er it, and yet every soul
Will thrill, in the right, to its wonderful roll;
For it speaks in its belfry, when kiss'd by the blast,

Like a glory-breathed tone from the mystical past.

Long years shall roll o'er it and yet every chime
Shall unceasingly tell of an era sublime;

Oh, yes! if the flame on our altars should pale,

Let its voice but be heard, and the freemen shall start
To rekindle the fire, while he sees on the gale

All the stars and the stripes of the flag of his heart.

George Lippard, a writer of popular short stories, is responsible for the irrepressible tale of the "old Bell-keeper" and the "flaxen-haired boy." It first appeared under the caption of *The Fourth of July 1776* in a collection in 1847, designated *Legends of the American Revolution*.

"There, among the crowds on the pavement, stood the blue-eyed boy, clapping his tiny hands, while the breeze blew his flaxen hair all about his face.

And then, swelling his little chest, he raised himself on tip-toe, and shouted a single word—

"Ring!"

Do you see that old man's eye fire? Do you see that arm so suddenly bared to the shoulder, do you see that withered hand, grasping the Iron Tongue of the Bell? The old man is young again; his veins are filled with new life. Backward and forward, with sturdy strokes, he swings the Tongue. The bell speaks out! The crowd in the street hear it, and burst forth in one long shout! Old Delaware hears it, and gives it back in the hurrah of her thousand sailors. The city hears it, and starts up from desk and workbench, as though an earthquake had spoken.

Yet still while the sweat pours from his brow, that old Bell-keeper hurls the iron tongue, and still—boom—boom—boom—the Bell speaks to the city and to the world.

* * * * *

Yes, as the old man swung the Iron Tongue, the Bell spoke to all the world. That sound crossed the Atlantic—pierced the dungeons of Europe—the work shops of England—the vassal-fields of France.

That Echo spoke to the slave—bade him look from his toil—



REPRODUCED FROM THE COVER OF GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE FOR
JUNE, 1854

and know himself a man.

That Echo startled the Kings upon their crumbling thrones.

That Echo was the knell of King-craft, Priest-craft and all other crafts born of the darkness of ages, and baptized in seas of blood.

Yes, the voice of that little boy, who lifting himself on tip-toe, with his flaxen hair blowing in the breeze, shouted—"Ring"—had a deep and awful meaning in its infant tones."

In 1854 Joel Tyler Headley incorporated this story, rendering it in his own inimitable way, in his *Life of George Washington*, which appeared as a serial in *Graham's Magazine*. On the cover of the June issue the story is depicted. Lossing repeats it.

With the hall mark of Lossing and Headley upon it, the story told by Lippard began to be accepted as history.

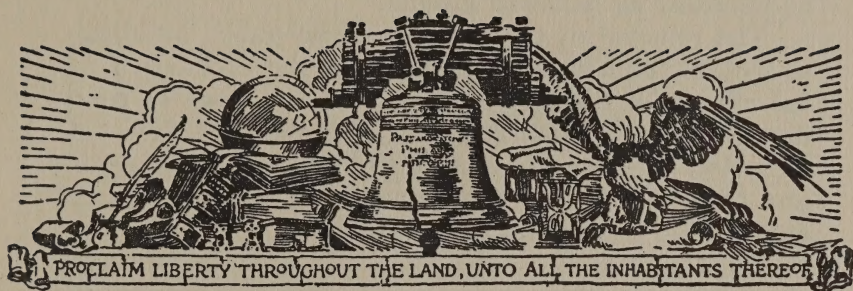
In 1871 *The Franklin Fifth Reader* appeared the poem, entitled, *Independence Bell—July 4, 1776*, familiar to every school boy or girl, opening with the lines:

There was a tumult in the city

In the quaint old Quaker town.

In 1876 Currier and Ives published among their now much sought after lithographs a picture of "the bellman, old and gray" ringing "for Liberty," and called it *The Tocsin of Liberty*. Thus did the bellman and the boy come into being and enter the lore of the nation.





CHAPTER VI

FIRST JOURNEY OF THE BELL

THAT the bell, revered as the symbol of the nation's birth, should become the subject of legendary tales was inevitable. Its prophetic inscription has invited fanciful interpretations and has shrouded it with an air of mystery. That its removal from the State House, a little more than a year after it had fulfilled to the letter the Mosaic injunction to the Children of Israel engraved in its very structure, and its return again to its rightful place in the tower of the State House, should become the object of conjecture and speculation is quite natural.

Such statements, "That the bell was secretly removed" and "during the night," "covered with manure," or "hay" or "straw," or even "potato sacks," and thus "concealed taken through the British lines," are to be expected.

That much should be made of the saving of the Liberty Bell, is to be commended. The men to whom we are indebted for its preservation, deserve our grati-

tude; and the place where it was concealed may well be regarded as hallowed ground.

The removal of the bells from the public buildings of Philadelphia was an incident in the evacuation of the city upon the approach of General Howe in command of the English forces in September, 1777. Let us follow the several steps in the removal of the bells and their conveyal to Allentown, as revealed in public and private documents and diaries.

On June 16, 1777, the Assembly of Pennsylvania, meeting in the State House at Philadelphia, voted:

That the president and council be authorized and empowered to remove as soon as they may think proper, all the bells belonging to the several churches and other public buildings and also all the copper and brass in this city to some place of safety.

The Continental Congress, meeting in Independence Hall, on Sunday, September 14, 1777 (three days after the Battle of Brandywine);

Resolved: That the Board of War be directed to order the Commissary General of military stores (Benjamin Flower) to apply to the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania, for an order to remove all public bells in Philadelphia, to a place of security, upon a near approach of the enemy to the city.

The Supreme Executive Council of Pennsylvania, in session in the City of Philadelphia, later in the same day (September 14, 1777) ordered:

That Mr. Lowden and Mr. Hodge be appointed to have the money and papers belonging to the Public Loan office removed to Easton, in the County of Northampton; and John Snyder and Henry Bartholomew be employed with a wagon to convey it to said place. That Colonel Nicola furnish a squad of two men to go with the said wagoners. These papers, etc., are contained in a case, a barrel and an iron chest.

* * * * *

That Colonel Flower employ James Worrell, Francis Allison and Mr. Evans; carpenters or such other workmen as he may



THE Tocsin of Liberty.

Ringed by the State House Bell, Independence Hall, Philadelphia, July 4th 1776.

"PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND, UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF." LEV. XXV. 10.

From an old Print.

think proper to employ to take down the Bells of all the Public Buildings in the City and convey them to a place of safety.

On September 16, 1777, Congress further

Resolved: That the Commissary General of Issues, the Quarter Master General, the Commissary General of Military Stores, the Director and Clothier Generals, be severally directed to remove without delay the patients, or stores, belonging to their respective departments, ordered to, or deposited in Trenton, to Bethlehem or some other place of safety.

That Colonel Flower, at once, began preparations to carry out the orders of the Executive Council is supported by an entry made two days later in the minutes of the vestry of Christ Church.

September 16 (1777). The rector (Rev. Jacob Duche) informed the vestry that the clerk and sexton had called upon him yesterday to acquaint him that several persons had got into the steeple of Christ Church and were preparing to remove the bells, that they were acting under an order "from the present Executive Council of Pennsylvania, signed Timothy Matlack, then secretary." The rector further acquainted them, that having understood from Mr. Charles Thomson that the order had been issued in consequence of a recommendation of Congress, he went up immediately to the State House, and meeting with Mr. Penn and several members of Congress, he represented to them the great risk that would attend the taking down the bells, the improbability of ever meeting with a person capable of putting them up again, and further told them that, if they meant only the security of the bells by removing them, he was confident they were in no danger, and concluded with requesting them to move in Congress, that Christ Church bells, for the reasons above mentioned, should be excepted from the general order; that Mr. Penn and several others had approved of what he said and promised to make such a motion; that in the meanwhile he had requested Colonel Flower, who had the charge of seeing the order of Congress executed, to delay the same till he had received an answer from Mr. Penn, who had promised him that he would do so; that Mr. Penn had called upon him this morning and promised to let him have an answer about noon. An answer was received from Mr. John

Penn stating that "the Congress only having recommended the taking down the bells in the different churches, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, should they get possession of this city, the Assembly of this State are to judge the propriety of the recommendation, and no doubt will postpone the carrying the measure into execution with regards to the bells of Christ Church, until there is a greater probability of General Howe's getting here.

Apparently a committee from the vestry waited on the president of the Council and remonstrated against taking down the bells for removal from the city, but without avail; for on November 6 (1777),

"The rector informed the vestry that notwithstanding the application which had been made to the president and Council, respecting Christ Church bells, the Commissary General has taken down and carried away seven of the said bells and likewise the two bells from St. Peter's Church."

The Votes of the Assembly of Pennsylvania show that, on September 25, 1777, there was voted "To Evans and Allison, for taking down the bells in the City of Philadelphia, 92 lbs. 17 s. 6 d."

Elizabeth Drinker, in her Diary, September 23, 1777, records:

"All ye bells in ye city are certainly taken away."

The removal of the bells from the city was accordingly authorized by the Assembly of Pennsylvania, further requested by the Continental Congress, ordered by the Council of War, and also the Supreme Executive Committee, and executed by Col. Benjamin Flower, Commissary General of Military Stores.

The baggage train in which the bells were taken to Allentown was a part of the baggage train of Washington's Army, and was guarded by two hundred soldiers commanded by Colonel Polk, of North Carolina.

The Diary of the Moravian Congregation in Bethlehem complement the official records quoted and fur-



THE FIRST JOURNEY OF THE LIBERTY BELL

From a painting by E. W. Deming, in Wanamaker & Brown's Store, Philadelphia, done during the Centennial, showing the bell as a part of the baggage train of the army approaching the Lehigh Mountain, guarded by two hundred North Carolina and Virginia Cavalrymen, commanded by Col. William Polk

nish additional details and continue the narrative of the evacuation of the city and the removal of the baggage of the army and the bells of Philadelphia to Bethlehem and to Allentown.

They also disclose that Bethlehem was considered as a place for the meeting of the Continental Congress, and that General Washington was thinking of bringing his army into the Lehigh Valley for the winter quarters, and that he sent Baron de Kalb to Bethlehem with his corps of French engineers to survey the hills with a view of fortifying them. The baggage train of the army deposited the supplies for the army in Bethlehem and Allentown, among which were the bells of Philadelphia. After the battle of Germantown the plan of retreating to Bethlehem and Allentown was abandoned and the army went into winter quarters at Valley Forge. The supplies were removed from Bethlehem and Allentown to Valley Forge, but the sick and wounded, and the bells remained.

August 4, 1777.

From this county 200 wagons went to Philadelphia, to assist in the removal of the families. The militia from all sections are on the march.

August 12.

The teams which had been impressed in this neighborhood (among the number four of ours) returned from Philadelphia. We hear that about 3000 wagons had been collected there, for the removal of the women and children.

September 16. Baron de Kalb and three French officers came to visit our town. John Okely received a letter from David Rittenhouse, that on Washington's order the military stores were to be removed hither; and simultaneously with the letter came 36 laden wagons from French Creek. * * * The wagons were unloaded near the tile-kilns, and a guard of 40 men placed.

September 17. At 5 P. M. arrived 38 wagons with Continental stores.

September 18. * * * During the entire day wagons laden with military stores were arriving. * * *

September 19. Nine army wagons arrived today. * * * At evening we received through Dr. (Hall) Jackson the following notice. * * *

My D'r Sir:

It gives me pain to be obliged by order of Congress to send my sick and wounded soldiers to your peaceable village—but so it is. * * * We will want room for 2000 at Bethlehem, Easton, Northampton (Allentown) &c., and you may expect them Saturday or Sunday. * * *

Signed, W. Shippen, D. G.

September 20. * * * Late in the evening came Col. (Richard Henry) Lee and (Benjamin) Harrison, from Virginia; (Cornelius) Hartnett from North Carolina; and (William) Duer, all Delegates to Congress, who had fled from Philadelphia in consequence of the success of the British arms.

September 21 (Sunday). Our friend and protector, Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, with many other notables arrived. They attended our English service. Towards evening the sick and wounded from Bristol began to arrive. * * * Among others arrived General (William) Woodford, Col. Armstrong, and the young Marquis de La Fayette, with a suite of French officers. The last named gentleman had been disabled by a wound received in the Battle of the Brandywine, and has come here for medical treatment.

September 22. Through the day more sick and wounded arrived. * * * John Hancock and Samuel Adams with other Delegates arrived, making sixteen in all here today. * * * On returning to the Tavern, Henry Laurens directed Richard Henry Lee to issue the following order, which was signed by all the delegates present:

Bethlehem, September the 22d, 1777.

Having here observed a diligent attention to the sick and wounded, and a benevolent desire to make the necessary provision for the relief of the distressed, as far as the power of the Brethren enable them, we desire that all Continental officers may refrain from disturbing the persons or property of the Moravians in Beth-

lehem, and particularly, that they do not disturb, or molest, the houses where the women are assembled.

Given under our hands at the time and place above mentioned.

Nathan Bowman	Nath'l Folson	Eliph't Dyer
John Hancock	Samuel Adams	William Duer
Jas. Duane	Richard Henry Lee	Benjamin Harrison
Corn'l Hartnett	Henry Laurens	Henry Marchant
Jos. Jones	John Adams	
Wm. Williams	Richard Law	

Delegates to Congress.

(There was constant talk of Congress holding its sessions here.)

September 23. Many of the Delegates attended the children's meeting in the Chapel. * * * The Delegates spoke in high terms of Bethlehem. Those from New England especially were delighted with our institutions, and the neatness prevalent in the town, promising to exert their influence for the speedy removal of the Hospital and the British prisoners, provided we would consent to their making Bethlehem their headquarters during the war. * * * They ordered the removal of the laboratory, just set up in one of our workshops for the manufacture of cartridges to Allentown and the early transfer of the Highlanders to Lancaster.

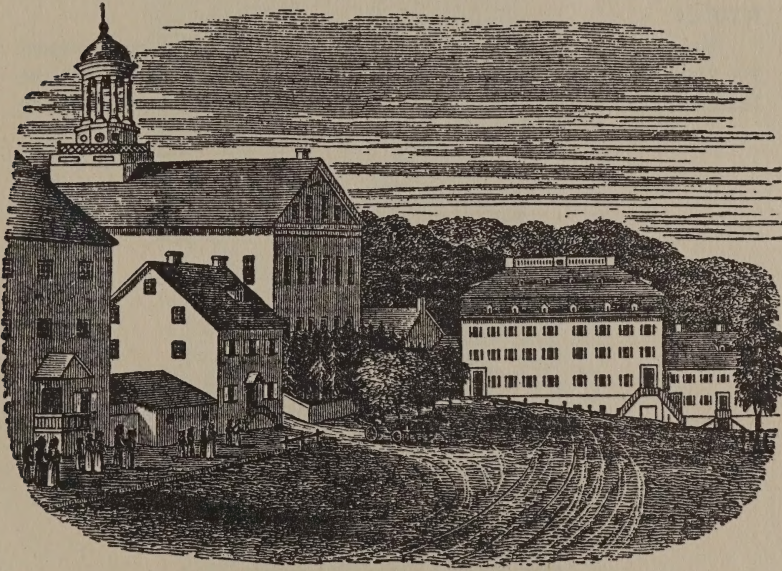
September 24. The heavy baggage of the whole army came here directly from the camp under guard of (William) Polk of North Carolina with 200 men. In a continuous train came 700 wagons. They encamped on the south side of the Lehigh (River), and in one night destroyed all our buckwheat and the fences around the fields. When the contents were unloaded and placed in safety, they were ordered to return to Trenton and bring hither the stores there.

In the train were the wagons containing the bells of the City of Philadelphia, the wagon containing the state house bell broke down here, and had to be unloaded, the wagons with the other bells went on.

Bishop Levering in his *History of Bethlehem* (1903), p. 463, writes concerning the bells:

These—at least some of them—were conveyed September 24

(1777) to Allentown and secreted in the cellar of Zion's church. Somewhere, towards the descent to the mill (Luckenbach's), in the large open space in front of the Brethren's House, then spoken of as 'der Platz' or the Square, the wagon containing the Independence Bell broke down, and this piece of freight, then already considered precious on account of its associations had to be unloaded for awhile.



THE SQUARE IN BETHLEHEM

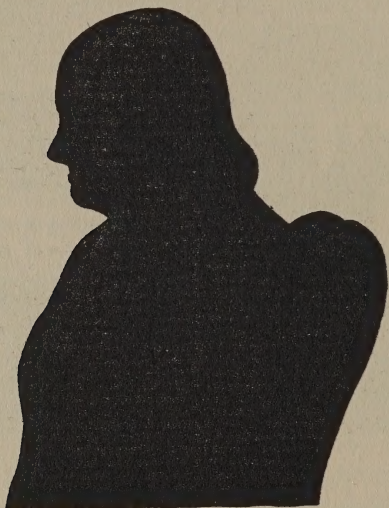
September 25. * * * We heard that Philadelphia had been occupied by the British, and that the army was expected here, for Baron de Kalb with a corps of French engineers has commenced surveying the heights in and around the town. Col. Polk has received orders to hold himself in readiness to cross the river and occupy the southern acclivity of the town.

September 26. To this date some 900 wagons with the munitions of war have arrived, and have been parked behind the tavern in the field towards Nain. * * * We learned from officers just from the army that the camp has been broken in Falckner's

Swamp, and that the troops instead of coming here, were moving towards Germantown.

The diary of James Allen, proprietor of Allentown, son of the Chief Justice, who had removed from Philadelphia to his fishing lodge, "Trout Hall," in Allentown, bears further testimony as to the disposition of the baggage of the army. On October 1, 1777, he wrote:

Since the battle of Brandywine many thousand wagons passed my door, and are continually passing in great numbers. All the baggage of our army is at Bethlehem and here (Allentown) and

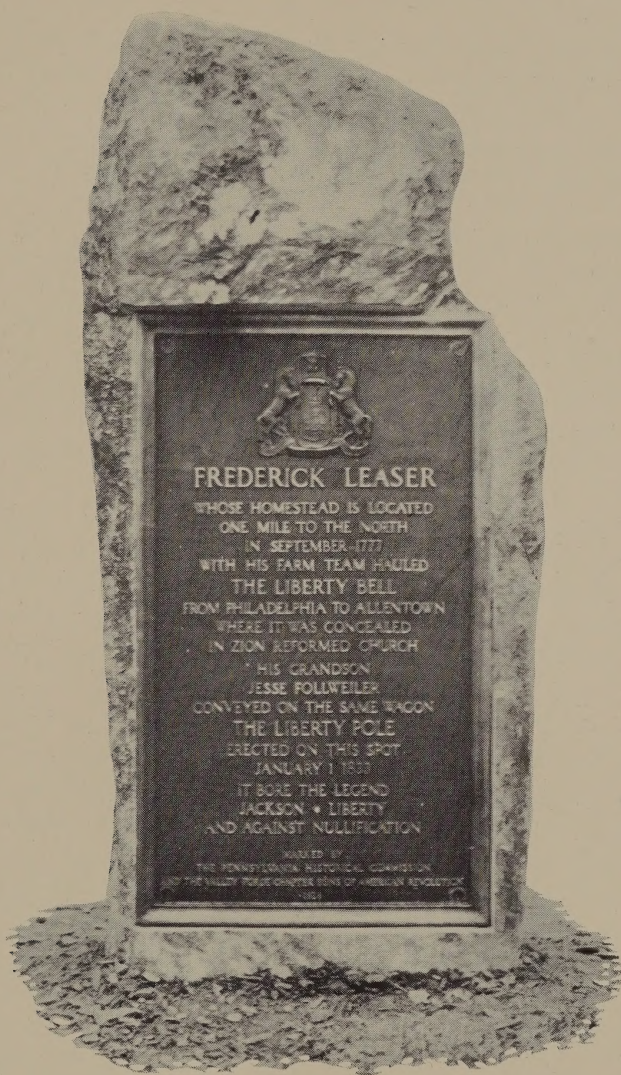


BISHOP JOHN ETTWEIN

what with hospitals and artificers these little towns are filled. Every day some of the inhabitants of Philadelphia are coming up to settle here. The road from Easton to Reading, by my house, is now the most traveled street in America.

On October 15: When the hospital and public works were erected in this little town, I offered to supply them with wood.

On November 2: It is reported that my brother William is raising a Regiment under General Howe, and from the many



THE FREDERICK LEASER MEMORIAL
Erected by the Pennsylvania Historical Commission and the
Valley Forge Chapter, S. A. R., 1928

ways it is told, is probably true. I cannot conceive how my father would consent to it, as he looked with abhorrence on the thought; nor that my brother should engage in it against his will.

On November 21: Mr. John Adams, who passed through here a week ago, said that the struggle was past and that Independence was now unalterably settled; the Crisis was over. The General Hospital is still here and the Director General, Dr. Shippen, and his assistant, Dr. Bond, my old acquaintance, with my wife's cousin, T. Lawrence, make out a good society, and we endeavor to banish Politics.

Upon the army's going into winter quarters at Valley Forge the baggage and stores were gradually removed to the Camp. The bells, however, remained in Allentown. The establishment of the Alliance between the Colonies and France made the further attempts to manufacture cannon at Carlisle unnecessary, which apparently was to be the final destination of the bells and the brass which was removed from Philadelphia. The campaign of 1778 closed with the English forces returning to New York City and the American Army watching them from the hills hard by in New Jersey.

Philadelphia, being free from further invasion, the bells of the several churches and of the State House were returned and replaced by the authorities who had removed them. The minutes of the Vestry of Christ Church under the date of October 22, 1778, records the return of the bells of the two churches thus:

The church wardens informed the vestry that the bells belonging to Christ Church and St. Peter's had been returned by Colonel Flower (for which he had given his receipt) and that they had been replaced at public expense.

The Allentown Item, in announcing the Hickory Pole raising for December 31, 1892, in celebration of the election of Cleveland to the Presidency, recounts

the story of the erection of the Jackson Liberty Pole in 1833 and how it was conveyed to the place of erection on the very same wagon on which the Liberty Bell had been carried to safety.

HICKORY POLE RAISING AND CLEVELAND JUBILEE
IN LYNN

On December 31st coming the Democrats of old Lynn will have an old time jollification and hickory pole raising at Jacksonville in honor of the election of Cleveland and a Democratic Congress. It is to be a regular love feast. The pole will be planted in the same hole occupied by the hickory erected on January 1, 1833, in honor of the election of Gen. Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, and in which again on New Year's day of 1885 a pole was planted in honor of Cleveland's election in November, 1884. The spot occupied by the several hickories is about an eighth of a mile west of the village. The first or Jackson pole, erected 60 years ago, was about sixty feet above the ground and bore this inscription: "Jackson and Liberty against Nullification." It stood for nearly twenty-five years. At the time it was erected in 1833 it was hauled to the spot it was to occupy by Jesse D. Follweiler on the self same wagon upon which his grandfather (Frederick Lieser) had conveyed the old Liberty Bell from Philadelphia to Allentown to save it from falling into the hands of the British. The bell on reaching here was concealed under the floor of Zion's Reformed Church, corner of Hamilton and Church Streets, and was not moved back until after the close of the Revolutionary War. The hubs of the wagon are still held in preservation by descendants of the Follweiler family. A piece of the original Jackson pole, still buried in the ground, was taken out on the occasion of the Cleveland pole raising 52 years later, and is being kept as a relic. We have some of the chips in our office now. Hon. D. H. Creitz, the present Warden of the County Prison, who was bred and born near Jacksonville, and whose mother was a born Follweiler, witnessed the raising of the Jackson pole, he then being about 9 years of age and was again present at the raising of the Cleveland pole on January 1, 1885, when the descendants of the Jackson democracy of the long ago assembled on the summit of the same old

hill to raise a pole in honor of the first Democratic President since the close of the administration of President James Buchanan. The Cleveland pole was about 120 feet high, and was planted in the hole in which the original Jackson hickory had stood. At the top of it was to be seen the white flag of peace waving with the wind, and a little below two Union flags. About twenty feet from the ground was a movable banner bearing the inscription "Cleveland, Hendricks—a Restored Union and Victory." The jubilation was a glorious one, the people of almost the entire township being present. Music was rendered by the Jacksonville Cornet Band. Afterwards a very large procession left the hill for the public house of H. P. Reinhard, where an old-fashioned Democratic turkey supper was partaken of, and a very lively and sociable dance enjoyed. Hon. D. H. Creitz delivered an address in which he cited many historical events bearing upon the Democratic party. He was frequently interrupted by earnest applause. About 25 of the Democratic patriarchs who had participated in the raising of the hickory 52 years previous were present at the jubilee on the 1st day of the year 1885, and appeared happy and gay, and were honored and revered by the younger Democrats. On the occasion of the coming Cleveland jollification and pole raising Hon. D. H. Creitz will again be the principal speaker.

In 1893, descendants of John Jacob Mickley, a resident of Whitehall Township, Lehigh County, came forward with the claim that it was their ancestor "who under cover of darkness, and with his farm team, hauled the Liberty Bell from Independence Hall through the British lines to Allentown." They were instrumental in having the Legislature of Pennsylvania appropriate funds for the erection of a bronze tablet at Zion Reformed Church to his memory.

Tradition also has it that Nicholas Haupt, of Bucks County, was in charge of a wagon on which had among its cargo two bells, and that he conveyed them to Allentown.

That there were at least twelve bells taken out of

the city upon the approach of the British is well attested. And there were in all probability more. Since the bells of Christ Church weigh 9,000 pounds, the larger of them being about the same size and weight as the Liberty Bell, whose weight is 2,080, it may be assumed that all the bells together weighed more than 12,000 pounds. It therefore follows that more than one team was required to transport them. This is supported by the entry in the Moravian diary: "The wagon containing the state house bell broke down here so that it had to be unloaded. The other wagons went on." The inference is that at least three wagons had bells among their cargo. There are accordingly enough bells, enough teams, and surely, "there is enough glory to go around."

THE VISIT OF THE LIBERTY BELL TO ALLENTOWN
IN 1893

Largely through the efforts of the members of Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, the Liberty Bell on its return from the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 was brought to Allentown. The railway car containing the bell was switched to the trolley tracks and brought up Hamilton Street as far as Eleventh Street. On its return the car was stopped for a time in front of Zion Reformed Church, where a memorial service was held. The addresses were made by the pastor, Rev. Dr. T. J. Hacker; Mayor Stuart, of Philadelphia, and Mayor Allison, of Allentown. At the close of the service Miss Minnie Mickley presented, through Mr. Stuart, two small representations of the bell to the congregation.

There was a spontaneity and unanimity in this celebration rarely exhibited. The street parade was probably the largest ever witnessed, composed of mili-

tary and civic organizations, fire companies and carriages.

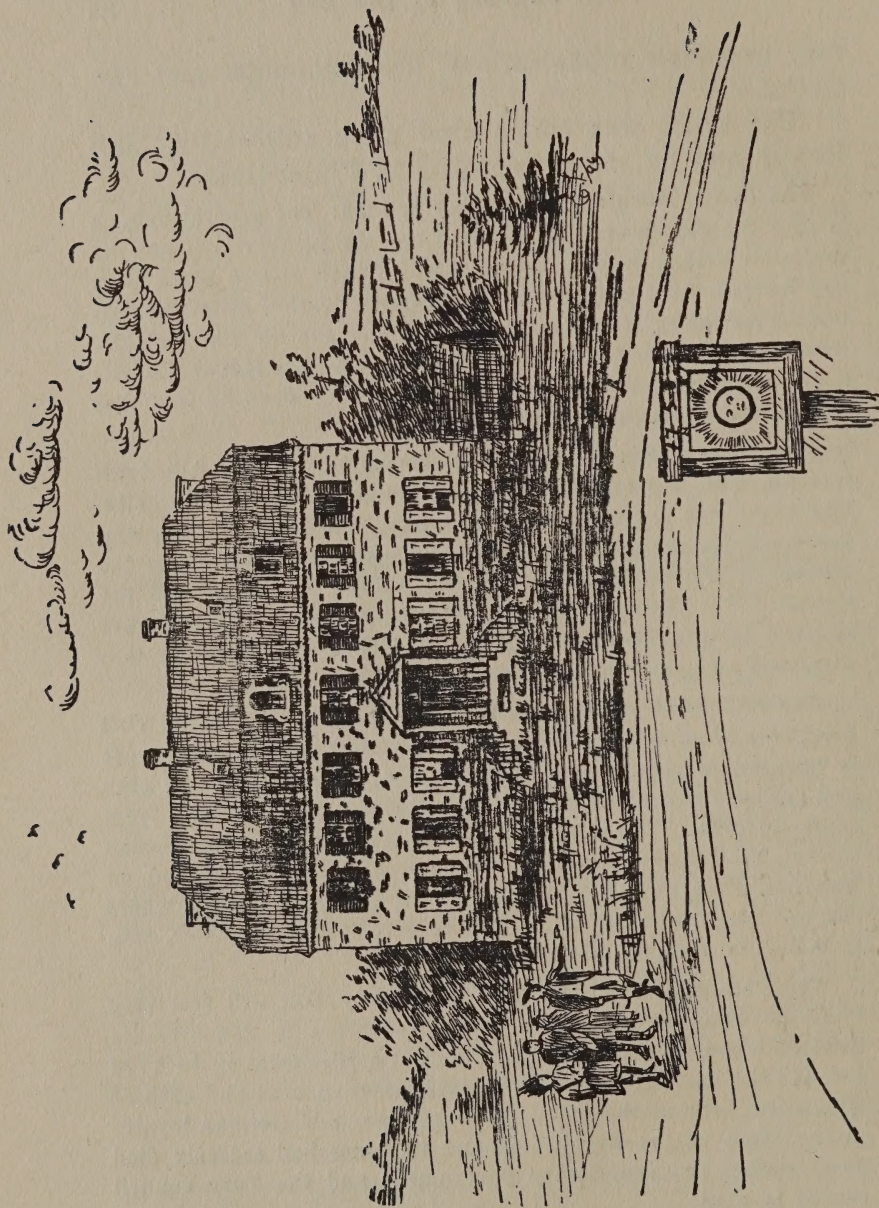
The event was commented upon editorially, both locally and by the newspapers in Philadelphia.

The Critic, Allentown, November 6, 1893: The general opinion is that the demonstration tendered the old Liberty Bell and its escort on Friday evening in this city, on their return home from the World's Fair, was by far the greatest ovation given the historic relic along the itinerary from Chicago to Philadelphia. Reading came in for a big share of the honors, but Mayor Stuart's opinion could not be questioned last Saturday when he said that "Allentown's hospitality exceeded them all."

The Philadelphia Record: The demonstration at Allentown was the most remarkable ever made in the Lehigh Valley city. The town was a blaze of red fire when the train arrived, and every whistle shrieked out a welcome which re-echoed from the throats of thousands of people who packed in and around the station. * * * The scene was one that Allentown will never forget and the Liberty Bell escorting party declare the demonstration surpassed any yet given in honor of the bell.

The Philadelphia Press: In honor of the old bell's second visit Allentown is gayer tonight than it has been for many a year. It is wrapped as closely as a barber's pole in red, white and blue and lanterns and electric lights are flashing their radiance from every building. The most conspicuous feature of the procession of five thousand people that marched and countermarched on Hamilton Street, was the passing of Zion Reformed Church, where the bell was concealed in 1777 to save it from the British, who in that year occupied Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Times: The old Liberty Bell will feel very much at home in Allentown today, for there is Pennsylvania German blood in the bell's genealogy. Its proclamation in 1776 sounded the knell of the Colonial naturalization laws and oath of allegiance. It was the seal of German unity and German loyalty in the cause of the Revolution, and its tones had scarcely died away before the proprietary government and the Tory council ceased to exist.



THE SUN INN, BETHLEHEM, WHERE THE MEMBERS OF THE CONTINENTAL
CONGRESS WERE ENTERTAINED

THE LATER JOURNEYS OF THE BELL

June 15, 1903-June 20, 1903—Philadelphia to Boston, Mass., Bunker Hill celebration.

June 3, 1904-November 19, 1904—Philadelphia to St. Louis, Mo., Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

January 22, 1885-June 17, 1885—Philadelphia to New Orleans, La., World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition.

April 24, 1893-November 6, 1893—Philadelphia to Chicago, Ill., World's Columbian Exposition.

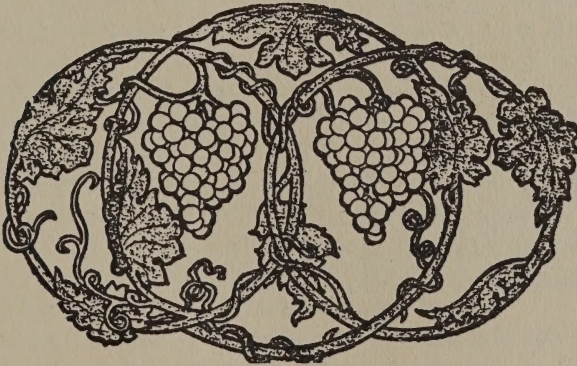
October 3, 1895-February 1, 1896—Philadelphia to Atlanta, Ga., Cotton States and Atlantic Exposition.

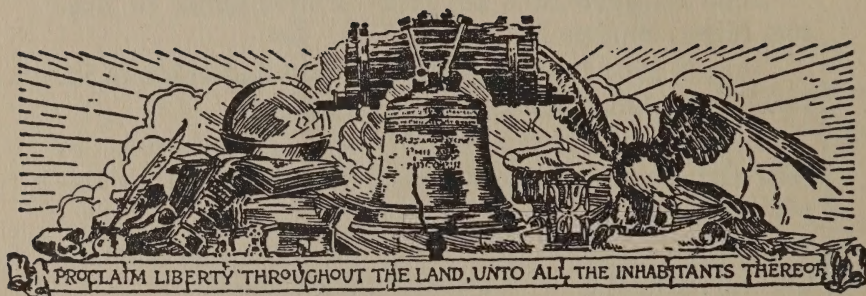
January 6, 1902-June 10, 1902—Philadelphia to Charleston, S. C., Interstate and West India Exposition.

October 9, 1913—Philadelphia Historical Street Parade, Founder's Week celebration.

July 5, 1915-November 25, 1915—Philadelphia to San Francisco, California; Panama-Pacific Exposition.

October 25, 1917—Philadelphia Street Parade, First Liberty Loan Day.





CHAPTER VII

A CHRONICLE OF THE LIBERTY BELL



HE earliest reference to the use of a bell in the province of Pennsylvania is found in the order to publish the ascendency of King James the Second to the throne. The quaint copy of this order, dated March 3, 1685, reads:

Pennsilvania

By the Presedent and Councels

These are to give General notice That our Present Sovereign King James, the Second, will be published in the Second street upon the Delaware River over against Governor's Gate to morrow morning at the Ninth hour upon the wringing of the Bell.

Philadelphia the

Signed by Order

11th, 3d. month, 1685

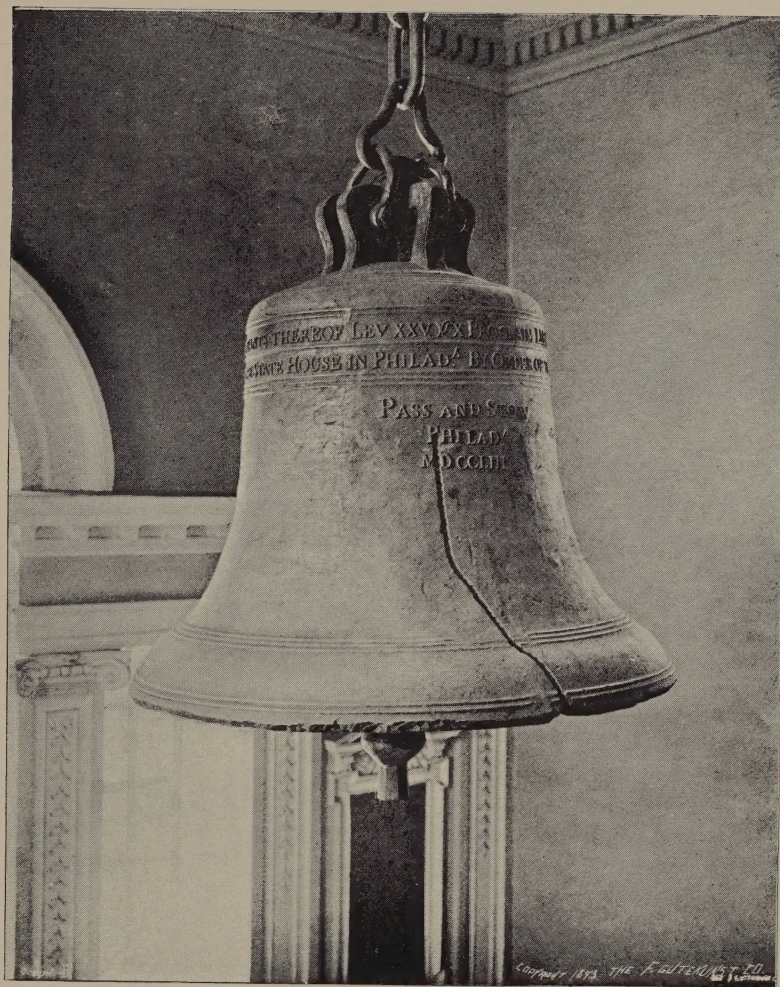
Richard Ingels C. Counsels

In accordance with this order the following proclamation was read by the Sheriff:

PENNSILVANIA

Philadelphia the 12th of the 3rd Mo 1685

We the president & the provincial Counsell accompanied with the representatives of the freemen in Assembly & divers magistrates officers and other persons of note do in duty & in



LIBERTY BELL SUSPENDED BY 13 LINKS

concurrence with our neighbouring provinces solemnly publish & declare that James Duke of York & Albany by the decease of our late sovereigne Charles the 2d is now become our lawfull liege lord & king James the 2d of England Scotland France & Ireland & amongst other of his dominions in America of this Province of Pennsilvania & its Territorys king, to whom we acknowledge faithfull & constant obedience hartily wishing him a happy raigne in health peace & prosperity—

And so God Save the King

Tho Holme	Peter Aldricks	THO LLOYD President
Christo Taylor	Wm Darvall	Jon Simpcock
Phinehas Pemberton	Luke Watson	Jon Cann
Willm Frampton	Joh Roades	Willm Wood
Wm Southbe	W. Greene	Tho Janney
		Jon Barnes

RICH INGELO *Clark Counsell*

January 27, 1750.—The Assembly ordered "That the Superintendents of the State House proceed as soon as conveniently they may to carry up a building on the south side of the said house to contain the stair-case with a suitable place thereon for hanging a Bell."

The State House, upon its completion, was the place where the Assembly feasted the governors, at which time the civil and military officers and the clergy of the city were invited, as well as distinguished visitors. "The Birthday" balls were frequently held here. The city authorities and the Merchants were also permitted to use the Banqueting Hall. It is said that the levee held by Robert Hunter Morris, rivaled, both in elegance and in brilliance of guests, that of his predecessor, Governor James Hamilton. In 1756 the officials of the city entertained at a dinner Lord Loudon, the Commander-in-Chief, of the royal troops in America. The following year a dinner was given to General Forbes.

October 16, 1751.—The Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, meeting in its "golden jubilee" session, "Ordered that the Superintendents of the State-House

provide a bell of such weight and Dimensions as they shall think suitable." (See page 50.)

November 1, 1751.—Isaac Norris, Thomas Leech and Edward Warner, addressed a letter to Robert Charles, the Colonial agent for the Province of Pennsylvania, in London, directing him to procure a bell of and about two thousand pounds. (See page 50.)

1752.—The Bell was cast by Lester and Cist in London.

September 1, 1752.—Isaac Norris wrote to Robert Charles, saying: "The bell is come ashore and in good order." (See page 52.)

September, 1752.—"A few days after the landing of the bell, it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper without any other violence, as it was hung up to try the sound." (See page 52.)

April, 1753.—Pass and Stow, residents of Philadelphia undertook to recast the bell. The tone not being satisfactory they immediately made a new mould, and recast it a second time. (See page 53.)

May, 1753.—The bell "was raised and fixed in the State House steeple."

This bill covering sundry items, by fortunate chance preserved, contributes to the record:

Philadelphia, April 17, 1753.

The Province,

To Edmund Wooley, Dr.

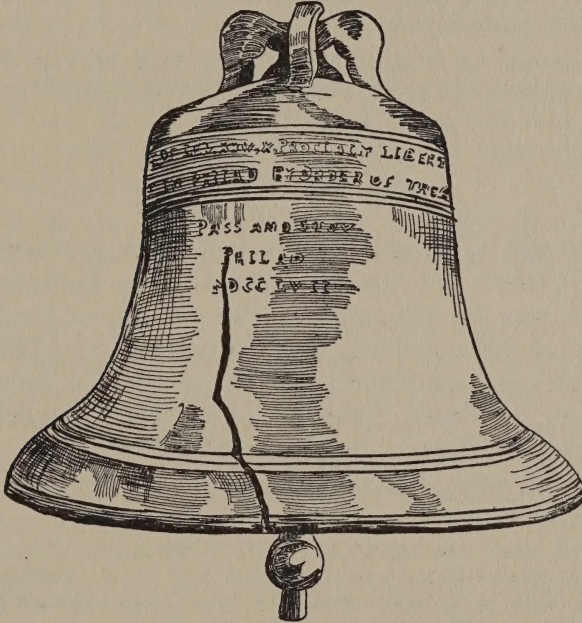
For sundrys advanced for raising the Bell Frame and putting up the Bell. ,

A peck potatoes, 2s. 9d.; 14 lbs. Beef, at 4d.=4s.

8d.; 4 gammons, 38 lb. at 6d.=19s.....	£1	6	5
Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Butter	0	2	0
A cheese, 13 lbs., at 6d.=6s. 6d.; Beef, 30 lb. at 4d.=10s.; a peck potatoes, 2s. 7d.....	0	19	1
300 Limes, 14s.; 3 gallons Rum, of John Jones, 14s.	1	8	0
36 Loaves of Bread, of Lacey, ye Baker.....	0	9	0

Cooking and Wood, 8s.; Earthenware and Candles, of Duchee, 3s., 4d.	0	11	4
A barrell of Beer, of Anthony Morris	0	18	0
	£5	13	10

Errors excepted, Ed. Wooley.



The Liberty Bell is larger than generally supposed.
Its measurements are:

Circumference around the lip	12 feet.
Circumference around the crown	7 ft. 6 in.
Lip to the crown	3 feet
Height over the crown	2 ft. 3 in.
Thickness at lip	3 inches
Thickness at crown	1¼ inches
Weight	2080 pounds
Length of clapper	3 ft. 2 in.
Cost	£60 14s. 5d.

The lettering on the bell (in raised letters) is in a line encircling its crown, with the sentence:

PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT ALL THE LAND
UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF.—
LEV. XXV. 10.

Immediately under this sentence, also in a line encircling its crown:

BY ORDER OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE PROVINCE OF
PENNSYLVANIA FOR THE STATE HOUSE IN
PHILADA.
PASS AND STOW
PHILADA.
MDCCLL

The official ringers of the bell were Edward Kelly, 1753-5; David Edward, 1755-8; Andrew McNair, 1759-76, who was the bell ringer on the occasion of the Proclamation of Independence, until September 15, 1776, when his services terminated. No later records have been found of the names of the official ringers of the bell other than that of Thomas Bowling, 1827-1836.

June 7, 1753.—*The Pennsylvania Packet* contains the following notice:

Last week was raised and fixed in the State House steeple, the new great bell cast here by Pass and Stow, weighing 2,080 pounds, with the motto, "Proclaim Liberty through all the land to all the inhabitants thereof.

August 27, 1753 (afternoon).—The Bell was first rung to call the Assembly together. It was this session that resolved to make and continue the issue of the province money, notwithstanding the order of the Lords Justices of the Crown. The Assembly claimed this right under the charter which granted it the power, with the assent and approbation of the freemen of the country, to ordain, make, and enact any laws whatsoever for raising money for public use.

May 17, 1755.—The Bell convened the Assembly,

when its members, taking the higher ground for their rights as Englishmen, addressed the Proprietary Governor thus:

We do not as a part of the Legislature desire any independency but what the Constitution authorizes, which gives us a right to judge for ourselves and our constituents of the utility and propriety of laws, and never will oblige us to make laws by direction.

November 4, 1755.—The Assembly adopted a resolution, "That those members who do not appear in the House within half an hour after the Assembly Bell ceased to ring, shall pay One Shilling."

February 3, 1757.—The Bell convened the Assembly which sent "Mr. Franklin," "home to England" to solicit redress of grievances.

February 13, 1760.—The Assembly Resolved, "That every member who shall be absent from the House (except Mondays) longer than Half an Hour after the Bell ceases to ring in the Fore and afternoon, shall be subject to a Fine of One Shilling for every such delinquency and that Mr. Pearce is hereby appointed and empowered to collect the said Fines, for the use of the Pennsylvania Hospital."

February 12, 1762.—The trustees of St. Paul's Church expressed their "acknowledgments" to "Mr. Speaker and the Assembly" for the use of the State House during the building of the church and requested at the same time "the further Favor of the House to grant them use of the State House Bell for the present."

September 12, 1761.—The Bell called the Assembly to receive the Massachusetts Bay votes, acquainting the Assembly with the instructions which the colony sent to its agent in London, directing him to use his endeavors to obtain a repeal of the Sugar Act and to exert himself to prevent a Stamp Act or any other imposition

and taxes upon them and the other American Provinces.

September 22, 1764.—The Bell convened the Assembly, which responding to the Massachusetts Bay letter, directed its agent in London to use his utmost endeavors to prevent any imposition and taxes on the Colonies by Parliament:

Declaring that as they neither are nor can be represented under their present circumstances in that Legislature, to use his endeavors to obtain a repeal or at last an amendment of the Act for regulating the sugar trade which we apprehend must prove very detrimental to the trade of the Continental Colonies in America.

September 9, 1765.—The Bell rang to convene the Assembly to consider a resolution to accept a plan for a Congress of the Colonies, at which it was represented in New York on the 7th of October, 1765.

September 21, 1765.—The Bell convened the Assembly to consider the Act of Parliament "imposing stamp duties and other duties on his Majesty's subjects in America."

October 5, 1765.—The Bell was muffled and tolled when the ship "Royal Charlotte," bearing the stamps for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, came up the Delaware under the convoy of the royal man-of-war "The Sardine." It summoned the town meeting of several thousands of citizens to the Square, by whose actions the stamps were transferred to "The Sardine," and not permitted to be brought ashore.

October 31, 1765.—The Stamp Act went into operation; "the Bell was again muffled and tolled," and, "the people mourned the death of liberty." Stamp papers were publicly burned at the coffee house.

October 15, 1763.—The Assembly voted that fine for absence shall be "two shillings and eight pence for every hour's absence after the bell ceases to ring, unless he can

show cause to the satisfaction of the House for the same, which shall be determined by an immediate vote."

October 16, 1767.—The Assembly revised its standing rules. Rule 19 provided "that the Doorkeeper always wait on the speaker for his Order to ring the Bell," and the fine was increased to two shillings eighteen pence.

May 21, 1766.—The Bell rang in connection with a grand dinner and entertainment which took place at the State House to celebrate the repeal of the Stamp Act. It was attended by "his Honor the Governor and the Officers of the Government, the Military, Captain Hawker, of his Majesty's Ship *Sardine*, 'which had been brought before the town and gaily decorated,' and the other gentlemen of the navy and all strangers in the city." Three hundred plates were laid and the Mayor of the city presided.

Toasts were drank to the King, the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Royal family, even the House of Lords, the Commons, and the Ministry. Cannon had been brought into the yard and the royal salute was fired, after the drinking to the King, and seven guns after every toast. "The glorious and immortal Mr. Pitt," and "that lover and supporter of justice, Lord Camden," were treated to a bumper. Other toasts were, America's friends generally, the Virginia Assembly, Daniel Dulany, winding up with the Liberty of the Press in America.

Before the company dispersed a resolution was passed to show their gratitude for the repeal, that each would, on the approaching June 4th, "the birthday of our most gracious Sovereign George III, dress ourselves in a new suit of the manufacturers of England, and give what homespun we have to the poor."

April 25, 1768.—The Bell assembled the merchants of Philadelphia for a meeting at which they set forth

“the grievances” of the people, which were these several Acts of Parliament:

First.—Against making steel in the Province.

Second.—Against planing and slitting mills and iron manufactures, iron being the product of the country and its manufactures articles of prime necessity.

Third.—Against hat making.

Fourth.—Against woolen manufacture.

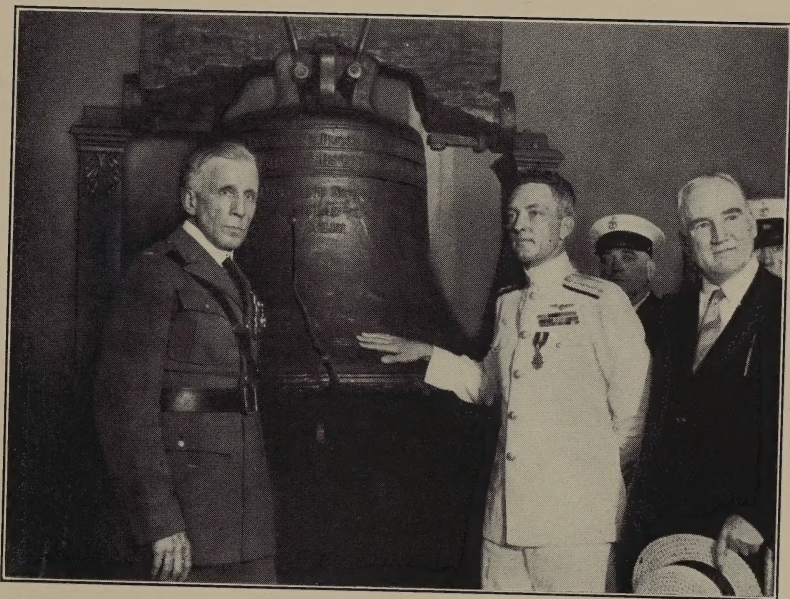
Fifth.—For the shipment of paupers to the Colonies.

July 30, 1768.—The Bell assembled at the State House a meeting of the freemen of the city and county of Philadelphia on Saturday afternoon, to give instructions to the representatives “in the present critical and alarming condition of these Colonies.” The resolutions adopted read:

Thus are the Colonies reduced to a level of slaves. The produce of their toil is at the disposal of others to whom they never entrusted power and over whom they have no control. Justice is administered, government is exercised, and a standing army maintained at the expense of the people, and yet without the least dependence on them; nay, the money which we have earned with sweat and toil and labor, being taken away from us without our knowledge or consent, is given away in pensions to venal slaves, who have shown in readiness to assist in riveting the chains upon their brethren and children.

September 27, 1770.—The Bell was rung to assemble a meeting of the people in the State House yard at three o'clock in the afternoon. This meeting resolved that the claims of Parliament to tax the Colonies were subversive of the constitutional rights of the Colonies. That the Union of the Colonies ought to be maintained. That every one who imported goods into the city contrary to these resolutions was an enemy to the peace and good order of the city.

February 4, 1771.—The Bell called the Assembly



ADMIRAL RICHARD E. BYRD HONORED BY ORDER OF LIBERTY BELL

together this day, when it petitioned King George for the repeal of the duty on tea.

September 16, 1772.—Because of too frequent ringing of the Bell:

A petition from divers inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, living near the State House, setting forth that they are much incommoded and distressed by the too frequent Ringing of the great Bell in the Steeple of the State House, the inconvenience of which has been often felt severely when some of the Petitioners' families have been affected with sickness, at which times, from its uncommon size and unusual sound, it is extremely dangerous, and may prove fatal; that the Petitioners conceive it was never designed to be rung on any other than public Occasions, such as the Times of Meeting of the Honourable Assembly of the Province, and of the Courts of Justice; that the Petitioners, therefore, intreat the House to interpose and relieve them from this great and dangerous inconvenience so far as to prevent the ringing of said great Bell on any other than public Occasions.

December 27, 1773.—An announcement appeared at nine o'clock:

The tea ship having arrived, every inhabitant who wishes to preserve the liberty of America is desired to meet at the State House, this morning, precisely at ten o'clock, to consider what is best to be done in this alarming crisis.

Immediately upon receiving the intelligence by an express from Chester on Christmas day, that the ship Polly bearing tea had arrived, committees were dispatched to the commander. They intercepted him at Gloucester Point, required him to come to shore, and presented to him the feelings of the people. He agreed to accompany the delegations to Philadelphia to ascertain their temper and resolutions.

The crowd that assembled at the call of the Bell is said to be the largest ever, up to that time, collected. The State House being found inadequate, an adjournment

to the Square took place. The resolutions that were adopted were concise:

Resolved. First. That the tea on board the ship Polly, Captain Ayres, shall not be landed.

Second. That Captain Ayres shall neither enter, nor report his vessel at the custom house.

Third. That Captain Ayres shall carry back the tea, immediately.

Fourth. That Captain Ayres shall immediately send a pilot on board his vessel, with orders to take charge of her, and to proceed to Reedy Island next high water.

Fifth. That the captain shall be allowed to stay in town till to-morrow, to provide necessaries for his voyage.

Sixth. That he shall then be obliged to leave town and proceed to his vessel, and make the best of his way out of our river and bay.

Seventh. That a committee of four gentlemen be appointed to see these resolves carried into execution.

The meeting was then informed of the spirit and resolution shown upon this subject by the people of Boston, New York, and Charleston, whereupon it was unanimously—

Resolved. That this assembly highly approve of the conduct and spirit of the people of New York, Charleston, and Boston, and return their hearty thanks to the people of Boston for their resolution in destroying the tea, rather than suffer it to be landed.

Captain Ayres obeyed and sailed away with his ship and cargo of tea.

October 18, 1773.—The Bell called together a meeting of the people in the State House yard, when resolutions were passed denouncing both the buyers and vendors of tea as enemies to their country. Identical resolutions were adopted some time later at a meeting in Faneuil Hall, Boston. To Philadelphia belongs the distinction of making the first demonstrations against the project of the East India Company to transport their accumulated stock of tea to America.

June 1, 1774.—The Bell was muffled and tolled on the closing of the port of Boston by the English authorities.

June 18, 1774.—The people convened at the tolling of the Bell, in the State House yard, pledged the city to the common cause of liberty, and raised a subscription for the Boston sufferers. The Friends of the Philadelphia Meeting sent 2540 pounds in gold to Boston in the winter of 1775.

September, 1774.—The Bell rang at what was perhaps the last and undoubtedly the most significant of all the banquets given in the State House. It was tendered to the members of the First Continental Congress.

April 25, 1775.—The news of the Battle of Lexington reached Philadelphia April 24th. Notices were given for a public meeting, and the next day the Bell called together an assembly of eight thousand people. "The company unanimously agreed to associate for the purpose of defending with arms their lives, liberty, and property against all attempts to deprive them of them."

May 10, 1775.—The second Congress began its sessions.

Bradford's "Journal" of September 21 has this account:

On Friday last the Honorable Delegates, now met in General Congress, were elegantly entertained by the gentlemen of this city. Having met at the City Tavern about three o'clock, they were conducted from thence to the State House by the managers of the entertainment, where they were received by a very large company, composed of the Clergy, such genteel strangers as happened to be in town, and a number of respectable citizens, making in the whole near five hundred. After dinner, toasts were drank, accompanied by music and a discharge of cannon.

The King, the Queen, the Duke of Gloucester.

The Prince of Wales and Royal Family.

Perpetual union to the Colonies.

May the Colonies faithfully execute what the Congress shall wisely resolve.

The much injured town of Boston and Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

May Great Britain be just and America free.

No unconstitutional standing armies.

May every American hand down to posterity, pure and untainted, the liberty he has derived from his ancestors.

May no man enjoy freedom who has not spirit to defend it.

May the persecuted genius of Liberty find a lasting asylum in America.

May British swords never be drawn in defence of tyranny.

The arts and manufacturers of America.

Confusion to the authors of the Canada Bill.

The liberty of the press.

A happy reconciliation between Great Britain and her Colonies, on a constitutional ground.

The virtuous few in both Houses of Parliament.

The City of London.

Lord Chatham, Lord Camden, Marquis of Rockingham.

Mr. Burke, General Conway, and some others, concluding with Dr. Franklin and Mr. Hancock.

The acclamations with which several of them were received, not only testified the sense of the honor conferred by such worthy guests, but the fullest confidence in their wisdom and integrity, and a firm resolution to adopt and support such measures as they shall direct for the public good at this alarming crises.

June 16, 1775.—The Bell summoned the Congress to the sessions at which Washington accepted the appointment of Commander of the Continental Army.

May 20, 1776.—The Bell assembled an immense town meeting at the State House and in the adjoining square. Daniel Roberdeau presided at the meeting and signed the resolutions, which declared the existing government of Pennsylvania incompetent for the exigencies of

affairs and resolved, "That a Provincial Council ought to be chosen by the people." A torrential rain fell at the time.

June 7, 1776.—Richard Henry Lee offered his resolution for the independency of the Colonies on behalf of the Colony of Virginia:

RESOLVED, That these united colonies are and ought to be free and independent States, and as such they have and of right ought to have full power to make war, conclude peace, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which other States may rightfully do.

June 27, 1776.—A declaration, of the deputies of Pennsylvania met in the Provincial Council, was laid before Congress and read, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote of Congress declaring the United Colonies free and independent States.

June 28, 1776.—The draft of the Declaration of Independence was submitted to Congress.

July 4, 1776.—Late in the evening of this day THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE was adopted.

September 26, 1776.—The Bell called together for the last time the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania. There was, however, no quorum. They settled a few matters pertaining to the accounts of the Province, and entered a formal protest against the assumption of power by the convention as unwarranted by any instruction of the people, and dangerous to liberty.

July 15, 1776.—The Bell assembled the delegates which had been chosen at the election on July 8, 1776. This convention elected a new delegation for Pennsylvania to the Continental Congress, and framed a new Constitution.

July 25, 1776.—The Bell called into session the convention to ratify the Declaration of Independence on behalf of the people of Pennsylvania.

July 4, 1777.—On the first anniversary of “The Glorious Fourth” the Bell, again in unison with the bells of the city, pealed joyously. The Continental Congress adjourned and the whole city rejoiced and made merry. *The Pennsylvania Gazette*, issue of July 9, graphically records activities of the day:

Friday, the 4th of July inst. being the Anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, was celebrated in this city with demonstrations of joy and festivity. About noon all the armed ships and galleys in the river were drawn up before the city, dressed in the gayest manner, with the colours of the United States and streamers displayed. At one o'clock, the yards being properly manned, they began the celebration of the day by a discharge of thirteen cannon from each of the ships, and one from each of the thirteen galleys, in honour of the thirteen United States. In the afternoon an elegant dinner was prepared for Congress, to which were invited the President and Supreme Executive Council, and Speaker of the Assembly of this State, the General Officers and Colonels of the Army, and strangers of eminence, and the Members of the several Continental Boards in town. The Hessian band of music, taken in Trenton the 26th of December last, attended, and heightened the festivity with some fine performances suited to the joyous occasion, while a corps of British deserters, taken into the service of the continent of the State of Georgia, being drawn up before the door, filled up the intervals with *feux de joie*. After dinner a number of toasts were drank, all breathing independence, and a generous love of liberty, and commemorating the memories of those brave and worthy patriots who gallantly exposed their lives, and fell gloriously in defence of freedom and the righteous cause of their country. Each toast was followed by a discharge of artillery and small arms, and a suitable piece of music by the Hessian band. The glorious Fourth of July was reiterated three times, accompanied with triple discharges of cannon and small arms, and loud huzzahs that resounded from street to street through the city. Towards evening several troops of horse, a corps of artillery, and a brigade of North Carolina forces, which was in town on its way to join the grand

army, were drawn up in Second-street, and received by Congress and the General Officers. The evening was closed with the ringing of bells, and at night there was a grand exhibition of fire works (which began and concluded with thirteen rockets) on the commons, and the city was beautifully illuminated. Everything was conducted with the greatest order and decorum, and the face of joy and gladness was universal.

Heinrich Miller, in recounting the festivities of July 4, 1777, in the *Staatsbote*, July 9, declares:

So must the Fourth of July, that glorious and unforgettable day be celebrated throughout all America by the sons of Liberty from one generation to another, till the end of time! Amen! Amen!

The pleasing letter of John Adams, written the following day to his daughter, is so full of interest as to warrant republishing. It informs us that the bells of the city were ringing "all day and evening":

Philadelphia, July 5th, 1777.

My dear Daughter:

Yesterday, being the anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated here with a festivity and ceremony becoming the occasion.

I am too old to delight in pretty descriptions, if I had a talent for them, otherwise a picture might be drawn which would please the fancy of a Whig at least.

The thought of taking any notice of this day was not conceived until the second of this month, and it was not mentioned until the third. It was too late to have a sermon, as everyone wished, so this must be deferred another year.

Congress determined to adjourn over that day, and to dine together. The general officers and others in town were invited, after the President and Council and Board of War of this State.

In the morning the *Delaware* frigate, several large gallies, and other continental armed vessels, the *Pennsylvania* ship and row gallies and guard boats, were all hawled off in the river, and several of them beautifully dressed in the colours of all nations, displayed about upon the masts, yards and rigging.

At one o'clock the ships were all manned, that is, the men were all ordered aloft, and arrayed upon the tops, yards and shrouds, making a striking appearance—of companies of men drawn up in order, in the air.

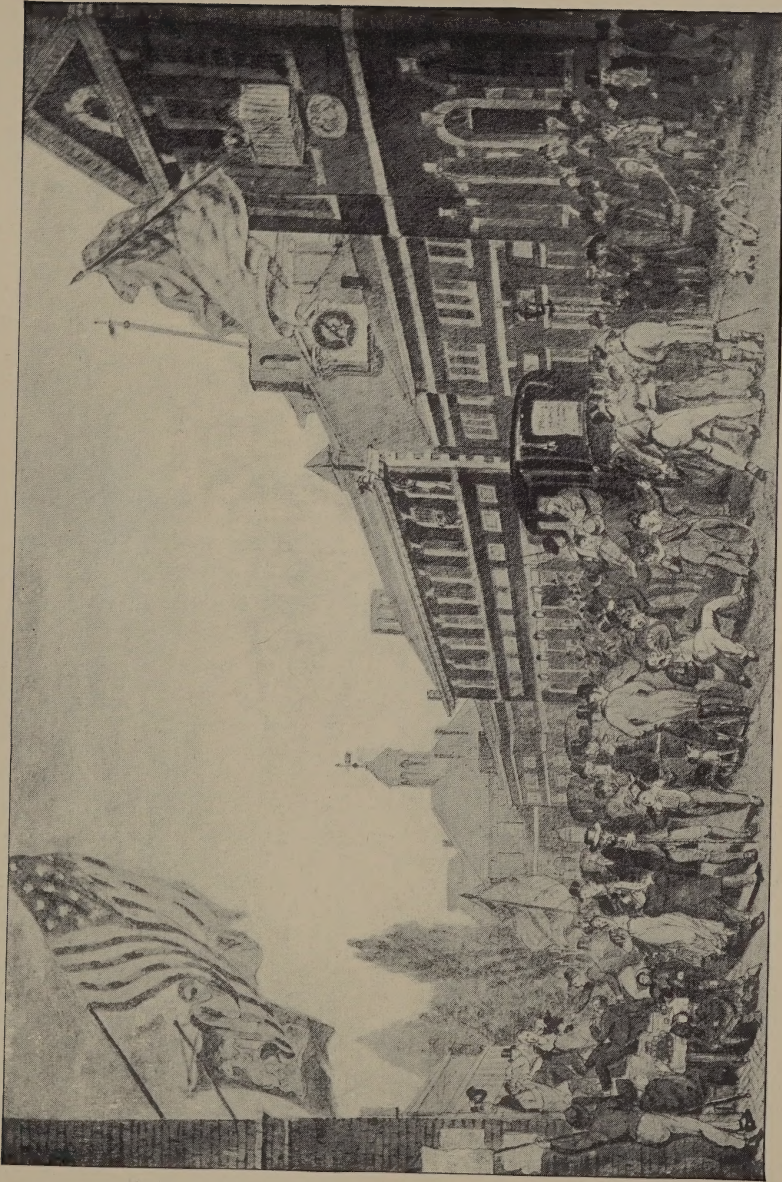
Then I went on board the *Delaware*, with the President and several gentlemen of the Marine Committee, soon after which we were saluted with a discharge of thirteen guns, which was followed by thirteen others, from each other armed vessel in the river. The wharves and shores were lined with a vast concourse of people, all shouting and huzzaing, in a manner which gave great joy to every friend to this country, and the utmost terror and dismay to every lurking Tory.

At three we went to dinner, and were very agreeably entertained with excellent company, good cheer, fine music from the band of Hessians taken at Trenton, and continual volleys between every toast, from a company of soldiers drawn up in Second-street before the city tavern, where we dined. The toasts were in honour of our country, and the heroes who have fallen in their pious efforts to defend her. After this, two troops of lighthorse, raised in Maryland, accidentally here on their way to camp, were paraded through Second-street, after them a train of artillery, and then about a thousand infantry, now in this city on their march to camp from North Carolina. All these marched into the common, where they went through their firings and manoeuvres; but I did not follow them.

In the evening I was walking about the streets for a little fresh air and exercise, and was surprised to find the whole city lighting up their candles at the windows. I walked most of the evening, and I think it was the most splendid illumination I ever saw; a few surly houses were dark, but the lights were very universal. Considering the lateness of the design, and the suddenness of the execution, I was amazed at the universal joy and alacrity that was discovered, and the brilliancy and splendour of every part of this joyful exhibition. I had forgot the ringing of bells all day and evening, and the bonfires in the streets, and the fireworks played off.

Had General Howe been here in disguise, or his master, this show would have given them the heart-ache. I am your affectionate father,

JOHN ADAMS.



A FESTIVE DAY AT INDEPENDENCE HALL



On September 23, 1777, the bells of the city of Philadelphia were removed to Allentown for safety. They were brought back and replaced in the month of October the following year.



THE REMOVAL OF THE BELL TO ALLENTOWN
By J. Allen Schaadt, artist on *The Philadelphia Press*, 1892

July 5, 1779.—Anniversary of independence (which was yesterday, it being ye first day of ye week did not suit for such doings), was kept this day with fireworks, etc. D.

July 19, 1779.—An account today of a Fort at Stony Point being taken by ye Americans by surprise, and 500 of ye British being taken Prisoners; on which account ye Bells have been ringing most of ye afternoon. D.

August 5, 1779.—Ringing of bells and other demonstrations of joy on acct. of ye taking of Grenada and Admiral Byron's fleet being much shattered. D.

August 23, 1779.—Great rejoicing with Fireworks, this being ye French King's birthday. D.

August 25, 1780.—This being ye French King's birthday, we have had a fussy day of it, ringing of bells, firing of Guns, Fire-works, etc. D.

The accounts of the Assembly contained the following entry:

August 22, 1780: By Joseph Dolby, for ringing the church bells on the birthday of his most Christian Majesty	£210	0	0
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September 23, 1780: By Colonel Lewis Farmer, his account for spirits, etc., for the bell ringers, on the birthday of his most Christian Majesty	£259	0	0
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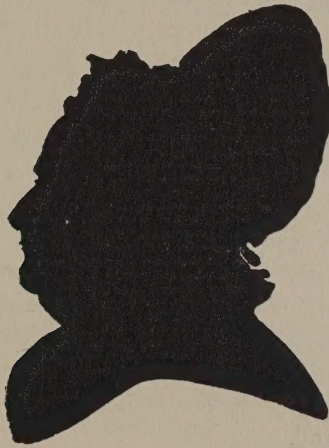
"His most Christian Majesty" whose birthday was thus celebrated by order of the Assembly, was the ill-fated Louis XVI, turning his twenty-sixth year.

October 24, 1781.—The Bell was rung by "order of the Council" at twelve o'clock noon to announce to the people

The surrender of Lord Cornwallis to the Confederate arms of the United States and of France—a day of the most intense interest, joy, and rejoicing of the people and their representa-

*The above and subsequent extracts marked D, are from the diary of Elizabeth Drinker.

tives of the two allied nations yet witnessed in America. The standard of the State was hoisted to the peak of the belfry over the State House. Four pieces of artillery responded to the pealing of the Bell, and all the city bells answered. The streets were witnesses of the contending tumult of feeling, the churches were crowded with worshippers uniting in ascriptions to God for their great deliverance. The power of the British throne was at last broken in America.



MARTHA WASHINGTON

A shadow picture made by Nellie Custis at Mount
Vernon in 1796

More interesting are the words of Elizabeth Drinker:

Ye 17th of this month, October, Gen'l Cornwallis was taken, for which we grievously suffered on the 24th, by way of rejoicing. A mob assembled about 7 o'clock or before, and continued their insults until near 10, to those whose houses were not illuminated. Scarcely one Friend's House escaped. We had nearly 70 panes of glass broken; ye sash lights and two panels of the front Parlor broke in pieces—ye Door cracked and violently burst open, etc. . . Many women were frightened into fits and 'tis a mercy no lives were lost.

November 27, 1781.—“The old Bell was rung” and

all the bells of the city joined in a demonstration of welcome to His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, and his lady, arriving from Virginia.

November 3, 1781.—The Bell assembled the Congress to receive the twenty-four standards taken at Yorktown, and presented by Washington and the French Ambassador.

April 16, 1783.—The Bell rang out the Proclamation of Peace.

September 17, 1787.—The Bell rang. The Constitution of the United States of America was adopted and signed.

December 6, 1790.—The Bell assembled the Congress, at the State House, where it continued to meet until 1800, when the seat of the capital was removed to Washington. From this time the Bell continued for almost half a century to proclaim national festivals, the anniversaries of the birth of Washington; tolling the death of the great, especially those who either as civil or military leaders participated in the Revolution, and welcoming to the city distinguished visitors from at home and abroad.

March 4, 1791.—The Bell proclaimed the admission of Vermont as the fourteenth State.

June 1, 1792.—The Bell proclaimed the admission of Kentucky as the fifteenth State.

March 4, 1793.—The Bell announced the second inauguration of Washington.

June 1, 1796.—The Bell proclaimed the admission of Tennessee as the sixteenth State.

March 4, 1797. The Bell announced the inauguration of John Adams.

December 19, 1798.—The Bell having assembled Congress, John Marshall, then a member of the House of

Representatives from Virginia, arose and confirmed the news that had been received in Philadelphia the day before, that Washington was dead. He said: "Our Washington is no more, he lives only in his own great actions and in the hearts of an affectionate and afflicted people." He concluded with offering several resolutions, one of which read:

That a Committee, in conjunction with one from the Senate, be appointed to consider on the most suitable manner of paying honor to the memory of the man, **FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRY.**

The Senate concurred in the resolution and Marshall was chairman of a joint committee, which arranged for a memorial service in Zion Lutheran Church on December 26th. Both Houses, the Society of the Cincinnati, and the military officers in the city met at Independence Hall and moved in procession to the church, where General Henry Lee pronounced the oration in which he employed the often quoted phrase, *first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen*. Marshall had apparently changed the word country to countrymen and Lee quoted Marshall.

December 18, 1799.—Ye bells are ringing muffled now, at past 11 at night. D.

December 19, 1799.—From Claypoole of this morning—"We learn that in consequence of the melancholy information yesterday received, of the death of Lt. General George Washington, the Common Council of Philadelphia last evening passed a resolution requesting the Mayor of the City to have the bells muffled for three days; and that the deliberation of Council be suspended until Monday evening, as a public testimony of respect due to his exalted and most excellent character." D.

December 31, 1799.—They are ringing and firing out ye old year, according to the old ridiculous custom—

and as some say, the old century. D.

February 19, 1801.—A letter from Baltimore, dated 17th inst., announcing the election of Jefferson as President of the United States—bells ringing, guns firing on the occasion.

March 4, 1801.—Ye morning was ushered in by the parts of the city—about us it was quiet, only that ye ringing of bells, there has been a great fuss in some guns from a vessel opposite Race Street fired 16 times, and being so near, were very loud. An ox was roasted somewhere near ye City and there are many companies assembled at different Taverns (acclaiming the advent to the presidency of the outhor of the Declaration). D.

July 16, 1804.—The bells have tolled muffled on Seventh day and yesterday. The members of the Cincinnati are requested to wear black crepe on their arm as a mark of respect to their late fellow citizen, General Alexander Hamilton. D.

July 4, 1824, was ushered in by the ringing of the Bell and all the bells throughout the city. "The Democratic Society met in the State House and read the great Declaration."

September 29, 1824.—The Bell rang to welcome Lafayette to the Hall of Independence:

Under arches wreathed with flowers, through streets brilliant with the ever deepening throngs of the people, waving flags and joyous shouting, the procession passed along to the Hall of Independence. * * * There Lafayette, leaving his barouche, ascended a carpeted stage in front of the main door of the building, and then the continuing shouting of the people, the martial strains of music, which had accompanied the long route of the procession like the roar of far advancing seas, came to its culmination in the thunder of a hundred cannon from the Square and the glory pealing strokes of the Bell of the Revolution.

July 4, 1826.—The Bell ushered in the year of Jubilee of Independence. The day was celebrated everywhere through the land with great demonstrations of joy and was marked by the death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams.

July 24, 1826.—The Bell which had proclaimed the immortal masterpiece of Thomas Jefferson, and which had hailed his advent to the presidency, now announced his passing to the people of Philadelphia.

"The Bell of the State House was muffled; to its deep tone the slow measures of its tolling gave a very solemn impression."

At the spot where the Declaration was first proclaimed to the people, a platform was erected covered with black cloth, over this a canopy draped also with black, on which was laid the flag of the nation.

On the platform were seated the Judges of the Supreme Court, and about it the distinguished men of the city and State, and around these "the unnumerable multitude of the people."

The Bell ceased tolling at the hour of twelve, when an attorney of the city pronounced a discourse in commemoration of his death, referring to the death of both Jefferson and Adams:

The dawn of the fiftieth anniversary of Independence beamed upon the two venerable and illustrious citizens, to whom, under Providence, a nation acknowledged itself greatly indebted for the event which the day was set apart to commemorate. The one was the author, the "ablest advocate" of that solemn assertion of right; that heroic defiance of "unjust power, which, in the midst of difficulty and danger, proclaimed the determination to assume a separate and equal station among the powers of the earth, and declared to the world the causes which impelled to this decision.

September 11, 1828.—The new bell made by John Wilbank was placed in the new steeple of Independence

Hall. This bell was cast in honor of Lafayette's visit to Philadelphia in 1824. The bell weighed 4,000 pounds and cost \$1,800.

The council in ordering the bell estimated that a credit of \$400 should be allowed for the old bell. However, Mr. Wilbank decided not to remove the Bell to his foundry in Germantown. It is said that he declared, "I cannot destroy the Bell. * * * Your children and my children will some day value it, so I let it stand." The council subsequently took him before a magistrate to compel him to remove the Bell from the tower. Mr. Wilbank won his case, but was ordered to pay the costs, and also forfeited the \$400. The Bell, however, remained in the tower.

July 4, 1831.—The last recorded ringing of the Bell for this anniversary—"the young men of the city rang the old State House Bell to commemorate the day of our Independence."

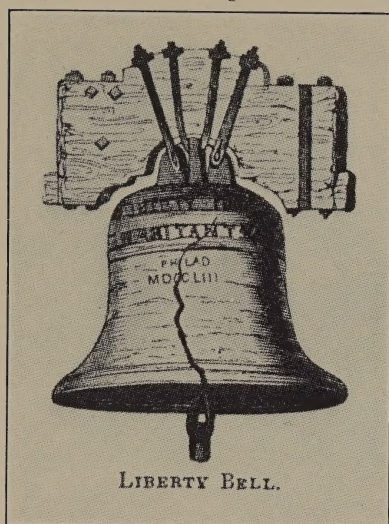
February 22, 1832.—This was the last Washington's Birthday ringing of the Bell, until the fateful ringing in 1846. This ringing marked the Washington centenary.

1832.—The Bell tolled for the death of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Maryland, the last survivor of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

July 21, 1834.—The Bell tolled once more, General Lafayette was dead. "The people of Philadelphia consecrated this day to his memory; they met together in the Hall and thence in a procession to divine service."

July 8, 1835.—The Bell received its primary fracture while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice John Marshall, who had died in Philadelphia.

The *United States Gazette* for July 9, 1835, contains the following account of the escorting of the body of



THE EARLIEST PICTURE OF THE BELL, from Lossing Field Book



THE FIRST EXHIBITION OF THE BELL

the Chief Justice to the boat which carried the remains to Richmond, Virginia, for burial.

Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, the City authorities, the members of the bar, and a great number of other citizens, assembled at the house of Mrs. Crim and moved in procession with the body of the venerable John Marshall to the steam boat. The Mayor and Councils, with many other citizens, went down to the river in the boat as far as New Castle. A deputation of the gentlemen of the bar continued on with the body. Among the citizens at that early hour was the venerated Bishop White, in his 88th year, ready and able to join in the demonstration of respect due the memory of the illustrious dead. All that the time allowed was done by the citizens of Philadelphia, to express their grief for the loss of Judge Marshall.

A bell ringer of Christ Church, in a communication to the above newspaper, further informs us:

That, as is usual on such occasions, a request to have bells muffled, from his honor the Mayor of the City, was sent to the wardens of the Church, who ordered it to be immediately complied with, and a muffled peal was commenced previous to the remains leaving the city, and was continued until after the steam boat had left the wharf some time.

Though cracked the Bell was used on after occasions, which further increased the crack until it received the "compound fracture in a zig-zag direction" on February 23, 1846.

The Official Guide Book of Philadelphia, by Thomas Westcott, p. 101, published 1876, contains the following relative to the fracture of the Bell:

It was cracked upon the morning of July 8th, 1835, while being tolled in memory of Chief Justice Marshall, who had died in Philadelphia on the 6th of that month, and whose remains were being removed, attended by Councils and many citizens, to the steamboat wharf, to be transported to their last resting place in Richmond, Va.

The bell thus cracked is believed to have been used on after occasions, which increased the fracture. It became hopelessly

useless after having been tried upon the celebration of Washington's birthday, February 22, 1843.

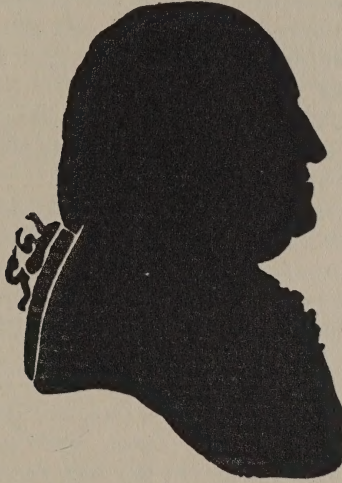
1839.—In the booklet entitled *The Liberty Bell*, distributed by Friends of Freedom, at the Massachusetts anti-slavery Fair, is found the first attempt to portray The Bell, and the term Liberty Bell is used for the first time.

1842.—*The Liberty Bell*, by Friends of Freedom, contains a poem entitled THE LIBERTY BELL. In the opening line the term *The Liberty Bell* is used and in the second line the appellation *The Tocsin of Freedom* is found.

February 23, 1846.—It was on this day, and not on February 22, 1843, as Thomas Wescott states in *The Official Guide Book of Philadelphia for 1876*, that the Bell "received a sort of compound fracture in a zig-zag direction, which put it completely out of tune and left it a mere wreck." Upon the approach of the birthday anniversary of Washington, the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia passed a resolution, authorizing the committee to have the church bells rung, "agreeably to an established custom," and voted the sum of thirty dollars for this purpose. No church or churches were designated, but it was taken for granted that the bells of St. Peter's and of Christ Church were to be rung. When this resolution reached the Select Council, an amendment was offered designating the bells of Christ Church only. It was claimed that Washington, while residing in Philadelphia, had been a member of that church, and therefore its bells alone should be rung, and that Christ Church should receive the full sum of the thirty dollars.

Each branch of the Council refused to yield to the other. A special committee was selected to solve this most important matter, as to "whether the two churches could or should ring their bells for fifteen dollars each

or whether the whole sum, with the monopoly of ringing, should be given to one." The committee was unable to find a solution and adjourned. This pitiful situation became the subject of public ridicule. Finally it



GENERAL WASHINGTON

A shadow picture made by Nellie Custis at Mount Vernon in 1796

was suggested "since the churches refuse to ring without pay, let the old Independence and the hall bells of the various districts sound a peal on that day that will put the silence of all paid patriotism to shame." Finally it was ordered "that the old bell in the State House should be struck through the day."

The following editorials in *The Public Ledger* furnish the details of the fateful ringing on February 23, 1846:

February 16:

Church Bells and Washington's Birthday.—A resolution was passed by the Common Council on Thursday night last, authorizing a committee to make the necessary arrangements to have

the church bells rung on the approaching anniversary of the birth of Washington, agreeable to an established custom. No churches were designated, but it was understood that the committee would employ St. Peter's and Christ Churches, as they were the only ones furnished with full peals. When this resolution came into the select Council it was amended so as to designate Christ Church only, because, as it was asserted, that church was the one to which Washington belonged while living, and claims the exclusive privilege of ringing its bells on his birthday, but that it would not do so unless it obtain the whole sum generally given by the city for this service to the illustrious dead! This sum is thirty dollars.

The Common Council refused to concur in the amendment, as St. Peter's Church is satisfied to take half the money, and is besides, anxious to enjoy half the honor of the ceremony. The Select Council, however, insisted upon the amendment, and a committee of Conference was appointed to settle the momentous question, whether the two churches could or should ring their bells for fifteen dollars each, or whether the monopoly of ringing should be given to one. After a long and exciting Conference the committee were unable to agree, and Council adjourned without instructing any body but the man in the steeple to ring a bell in honor of the birth of Washington!

Several of the members, who wished to see both churches employed, declared that the amendment was "a small potato business," but the reader will probably differ from them, and consider it a serious and important affair. The public, no doubt, like ourselves, have innocently supposed that the ringing of church bells on Washington's birthday was purely a work of patriotism, but it appears to be nothing of the kind. We have been taken in, and public admiration has been thrown away. The bells cannot and will not be rung for nothing—not they! Thirty dollars and the monopoly or not a chime.

February 18:

The Coming Anniversary.—It has been suggested that inasmuch as the bells of Christ Church and St. Peter's will not be pealed (without pay) on the occasion of the ensuing anniversary of the birth of Washington, that the bells of the other churches and of the fire department be rung on Saturday at sunrise and,

at sunset for thirty minutes, in honor of the day.

February 19:

Ringling the Bells—Washington's Birth Day.—The suggestion that the bells of the churches and of the Fire Department should be rung on Saturday the 21st, at sunrise and sunset for the space of thirty minutes, in honor of the birth of Washington, has been responded to by the Fairmount Engine Company. It is supposed that the suggestion will be generally if not universally carried out, and that the Fairmount will not be alone in doing honor to the "Father of his Country" on this occasion.

The issue of February 20 contains further comment on the bell controversy in a quite lengthy article. Five letters to the editor are included. In these communications it is shown: that eight bell-ringers were required to make a peal and that fifteen dollars was a small recompense; also that Christ Church demanded one-half of the thirty dollars for the use of the bells, leaving only fifteen dollars for the bell-ringers.

The letter signed J. R. G. contains the following: "The issue of the matter was that the old bell in the State House should be struck through the day."

February 21:

The Church Bells and Washington's Birth Day.—Since Christ Church, or its managers, will not let its bells ring in honor of the birthday of Washington, unless it receives the whole of the appropriation, the public have taken up the matter with a proper spirit and are determined to have a chime of music of their own—one that will far excel the tintinnabulary performances of the professional gentlemen engaged to do the church ringing. Such a jingling of bells, as there will be, has never before been heard anywhere out of Amsterdam, the most famous place in Christendom for such kind of music. Inspired by the virtuous example of the great man whom they delight to honor, volunteers from every side came forward offering to devote their time and labor gratuitously towards paying proper marks of respect on the anniversary of his birth. Some not only offer the use of their bells and the hands that will make them wag

their noisy tongues, but one citizen, with true American spirit, puts his hand in his pocket and offers to pay all the ringers for their services! Who will say after this that patriotism has died out in the land and that we of the present day have degenerated from the virtues of our sires? Who will say that there is no such thing as a disinterested love of the virtue which embalms greatness? Some individuals, overflowing with pride, may discord patriotism as a virtue unless it brings money into their pocket, but the honest heart of the people will nurse the sentiment as one of the noblest which ever had birth in the breast of man. The spontaneous tribute of respect which so many are ready to pay to one whose deeds exulted the greatness of his country as much his virtues, adorned humanity, is one of the most gratifying proofs that the principles and the example of the great patriot and christian have made a deep and permanent impression upon the hearts of his countrymen. We append the following communication upon the subject received since our last:—

Messrs. Editors: Let all the church and public bells be rung a merry peal on the 22nd inst., in honor of the illustrious, great and good Washington. Let the bell-ringers then call upon me and I will pay them for their services. The patriot, hero and sage is worthy of the honor, and "the laborers are worthy of their hire."

Freeman Scott

N. E. Cor. Tenth and Poplar Streets.

* * * * *

February 23:

The Anniversary.—Washington's birthday was commemorated yesterday by a very general attendance of the volunteers at the different churches of the city and county.

* * * * *

The bells of the Churches, the districts and the fire companies generally, were rung in honor of the day, and the bells of St. Peter's, at Third and Pine Streets, were duly chimed. Christ Church Bells, we understand will perform the honors to-day. A large parade of the volunteers will also be made today.

February 24:

Washington's Birth Day.—The anniversary of the birth of Washington was more generally observed than usual. The weather was delightful for the season, and Chestnut Street exhibited a brilliant display of the beauty and fashion of the City. The day was ushered in by a grand national salute from guns at the Navy Yard, Christ's and St. Peter's Church bells were rung a merry peal, which was accompanied by many other bells throughout the city and districts. In the course of the day several military companies paraded, and the anniversary closed as it had opened, amid the beating of drums and the pealing of bells.

Parades.—Among the volunteer companies parading in honor of the anniversary, were the Philadelphia Grays, Capt. George Cadwalder; the Philadelphia Cadets, Captain White; the Monroe Guards, Capt. Small; the second Company of State Fencibles, Capt. Murphy; the German Washington Guards, Capt. Binder; the Native Rifler, Capt. Bouvier, and the Mechanics Rifler, Capt. Mintzer. The above companies made a very creditable appearance, going through their evolutions with great precision, considering the depth of snow and mud in the streets through which they marched.

* * * * *

February 26:

The old Independence Bell.—This venerable relic of the Revolution rang its last clear note on Monday last in honor of the birthday of Washington and now hangs in the great city steeple irreparably cracked and dumb. It had been cracked long before but was set in order for that day by having the edges of the fractures filed so as not to vibrate against each other, as there was a prospect that the church bells would not chime upon that occasion. It gave out clear notes and loud, and appeared to be in excellent condition until noon, when it received a sort of compound fracture in a zig-zag direction through one of its sides which put it completely out of tune and left it a mere wreck of what it was. We were lucky enough to get a small fragment of it and shall keep it sacred in memory of the good and glory achieved by the old herald of Independence in times long past and ever to be remembered. It has been suggested that it would

be re-cast; and as it is not entirely useless, but composed of "good stuff," the suggestion is entitled to consideration. It can never be replaced but by itself, and although it may not be improved, yet, pure as it is, it can be re-formed to much advantage.

The Superintendent of the State House steeple reports the putting of the Bell in order as follows:

Philadelphia, March 9, 1846.

To the Committee on Public Property,

Gentlemen:

By direction of his Honor, the Mayor, I caused the fracture in old "Independence Bell" to be drilled out for the purpose of ringing it on Washington's Birthday, and having succeeded in having the drillings, I had a small bell cast from them, which I have the honor to present to your Committee and which I request you to accept as part of the metal composing the Instrument which first "Proclaimed Liberty throughout all the land; unto all the inhabitants thereof." Leviticus, 25 Chap., 10 verse.

By order of the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the State House in Philadelphia.

PASS AND STOW, Makers, MDCCLIII.

I have the honor to be,

Your humble servant,

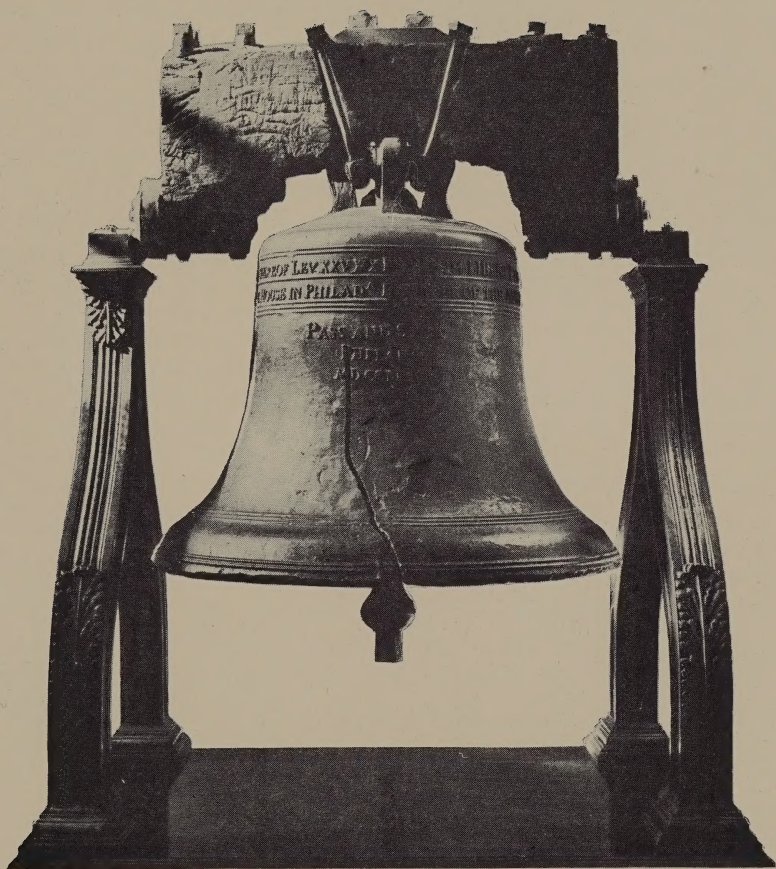
WILLIAM ECKEL,

Superintendent of State House Steeple.

Emanuel J. Rauch, of Pennsylvania German stock, was born at Chester, Pa., on November 6, 1825. At the age of seven he removed with his parents to Philadelphia. To a reporter of *The New York Times*, Mr. Rauch gave the following account of the breaking of the Liberty Bell; it appeared in the issue of Sunday, July 16, 1911:

The Liberty Bell was cracked, as I remember, on Washington's Birthday, 1835, and this is the way it happened:

I was 10 years old. On that day I had been sent by my mother on an errand to a shop not far from our home. On my return, I was walking through State House Square when I noticed that the janitor or steeplekeeper of the old State House



THE LIBERTY BELL
As it appears in the tower hallway of Independence Hall

building was beckoning to me. His name was Bowling—"Major Jack" we used to call him, and he was a well-known character in Philadelphia at that time.

He called to me and to several boys whom he saw in the square. After he had corralled six or eight of us—I don't remember exactly how many, he told us that he wanted us to ring the Liberty Bell in honor of Washington's Birthday. The idea pleased us very much and we agreed to do it.

We were working away, and the bell had struck, so far as I can recall, about 10 or 12 times, when we noticed a change in the tone. We kept on ringing, though, but after a while the steeplekeeper noticed the difference, too. Surmising that something was wrong, he told us to stop pulling the rope. Then he climbed back into the steeple, we boys following.

On the side of the bell that hung toward Walnut street we found a big crack, a foot or 15 inches long. Bowling then told us to run along home. We obeyed.

What happened after that I forget—boy-like I didn't do any worrying, and heard no more about the cracking of the bell until some years later. I have read how the bell came to be cracked, but never have I seen the version which I just have given. I honestly believe it is the correct one.

Mr. Rauch was in his 86th year at the time of the interview. He emphatically declared that bell was not cracked on the occasion of Chief Justice Marshall's funeral, nor on the Fourth of July, but on Washington's Birthday. In all probability we have here the account of the fateful ringing of the Liberty Bell on Washington's Birthday, 1846.

November 27, 1848.—Lossing, to collect data for his *Field Book of the American Revolution*, visited Independence Hall. On page 67 of Volume II he refers to his climbing into the tower:

I ascended to the steeple where hangs in silent grandeur, the "Liberty Bell."

Here upon this dusty beam, leaning against the old "Liberty Bell," let us sit a while and peruse that brilliant page in our history.

July 5, 6, 1852.—Delegates from the Thirteen Original States met in Independence Hall for the purpose of inaugurating a movement to erect a monument commemorating the adoption of the Declaration of Independence. In preparation for this event the Bell was removed from the tower and placed in the chamber where the meetings were held.

1854—The Bell was placed on a pedestal having thirteen sides, separated by Roman fasces, and ornamented by liberty Caps, and surmounted by the Eagle from Peal's Museum.

February 22, 1860.—Abraham Lincoln, in passing through Philadelphia on his way to be inaugurated president, hoisted a new American flag over the State House. In reply to an address of welcome, by the president of the Select Council, Theodore Cuyler, Lincoln gave expression to his feelings in the following remarkable words:

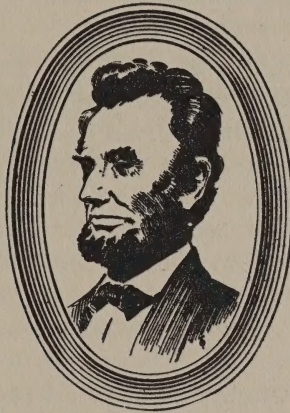
I am filled with deep emotion in finding myself standing here in the place where were collected together the patriotism, the devotion to principle from which sprung the institutions under which we live.

You have kindly suggested to me that in my hands is the task of restoring peace to our distracted country. I can say in return, sir, that all the political sentiments I entertain have been drawn so far as I have been able to draw them, from the sentiments which originated and were given to the world from this hall in which I stand. I have never had a feeling politically that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence.

I have often pondered over the dangers which were incurred by the men who assembled here, and adopted the Declaration of Independence. I have pondered over the toils that were endured by the officers and soldiers of the army who achieved that independence.

I have often inquired of myself what great principle or idea it was that kept their confederacy so long together. It was not

the mere matter of the separation of the colonies from the mother land, but something in that declaration, giving liberty, not alone to the people of this country, but hope for the world for all future time. It was that which gave promise, that in due time, the weight should be lifted from the shoulders of all men, and that all should have an equal chance. This is the sentiment embodied in the Declaration of Independence.



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Now, my friends, can this country be saved on that basis? If it can, I will consider myself one of the happiest men in the world, if I can help to save it. If it can't be saved upon that principle, it will be truly, but if this country cannot be saved without giving up that principle—I was about to say—I would rather be assassinated on this spot than to surrender it. * * * I have said nothing but what I am willing to live by, and in the pleasure of Almighty God die by.

En route from Washington to the place of burial in Springfield, Illinois, the body of the martyred President lay in state in the Declaration Chamber on April 22, 23, 24, four years and two months after the above prophetic words had been spoken: The broken bell that had "proclaimed liberty throughout all the land," and the broken body of him who had issued the Emancipation Proclama-

tion and thus proclaimed liberty "unto all the inhabitants thereof" paid mute tribute one to the other. The union was preserved and slavery was abolished.

July 4, 1876.—The new Liberty Bell, weighing 13,000 pounds, cast at Troy, New York, was hung in the belfry of Independence Hall and rung for the first time, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

For the Centennial of 1876 the Bell was placed in the vestibule of Independence Hall, where it was the object of highest interest. It was in the background when the Centennial Parade was reviewed from the stand at Independence Hall by General Sherman, General Sheridan, General Hooker, and General McDowell, and the governors of the several states. The Bell was visited by a multitude of people that thronged the Centennial Exhibition. Among the notable persons were Emperor Don Pedro, the Second, of Brazil; Count Rochambeau, a grandson of the commander of the French Allied Forces during the Revolution, and Richard Henry Lee, a direct descendant of the mover for the Declaration of Independence in 1776.

1885.—The Bell was taken out of the original frame and was suspended from the rotunda by a chain of thirteen links.

In 1893 a reproduction called the "Columbian Liberty Bell" was made, and used to arouse interest in the Chicago World's Fair, and exhibited there.

Another reproduction, known as "The Woman's Suffrage Liberty Bell," was used by the advocates of equal franchise for propaganda purposes. After this object was achieved it was presented to the Washington Memorial Chapel at Valley Forge.

1895—The Bell was placed in the glass enclosed ma-

hogany case and in 1915 the glass was removed so that the Bell might be touched.

October 28, 1918.—A motley company joined hands and surrounded the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall and proclaimed still another Declaration of Independence. There were in the circle representatives of the Czechoslovaks, the Jugoslavs, the Lithuanians, the Ukrainians, and the Poles. The Hon. Thomas G. Masaryk, by far the most conspicuous figure of the Assembly, read a Declaration of Independence of the Mid-European nations, whose freedom the World War, it was hoped, would bring about.

The declaration also pledged the assistance of the several nations represented, to the Allied Cause; and favored the settling of national and political questions, involved in the setting up of the new states arising out of the ruins of the old empire of the Hapsburgs by plebiscite.

Dr. Masaryk and his colleagues had been invited to hold their meeting and make their declaration in Independence Hall by Mayor Smith and representatives of various patriotic societies.

Prior to the ceremony of the signing the documents, an address was made by Judge W. W. Porter, and after the signatures had been attached, Edward J. Cattel spoke as the representative of the Mayor.

The signal for the approaching recognition of Czechoslovak independence was given on May 29, 1918, by Secretary Lansing in the announcement that the national aspirations of the Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs had the earnest sympathy of the United States Government.

In a declaration, made on June 28, it was stated to be the policy of the United States that all branches of the Slav race should be completely freed from German and Austrian rule.

Early in September, 1918, the United States recognized the existing National Council as the de-facto government of an independent State, and also the existence of a state of war between Czechoslovakia and the Central Powers. Great Britain took similar action at the same time.

This achievement was due largely to the efforts of Professor Masaryk at Washington. He was still in this country when, on November 14, 1918, he was elected first President of the Czechoslovak Republic. He sailed for Europe a week later.

When the new State framed its Constitution it gave Dr. Masaryk an exceptional tribute by following the prohibition of re-election of the head of the State with a clause exempting the first President of the Republic from this provision, thus enabling him to hold, by successive re-elections, the office for life.

In 1925, the Order of the Liberty Bell was founded by John M. Patterson, and on July 22, 1927, was granted a charter, by Charles Y. Audenried in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 4, of Philadelphia. The purpose of the Order is:

to perpetuate the history of the events connected with the sacred Liberty Bell; to further the spirit of patriotism by proper celebration of these events; to promote a spirit of devotion to the memory of those men and women whose distinguished services aided in securing our liberties; to procure the marking of important historical places and landmarks with proper memorial Tablets, and to confer the Order of the Liberty Bell on distinguished men and women who by their service have advanced the high ideals of liberty and the welfare of mankind.

The officers are Grand Commander, Hon. William A. Carr; Honorary Grand Commander, General John J. Pershing; Deputy Grand Commanders, Col. C. P. Franklin, Col. Henry D. Hughes, Hon. John M. Scott, George Gordon Meade; Historian, Wilfred Jordan;

Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland; Executive Secretary, James S. Walsh; Secretary, Franklin J. Graham, Esq.; Treasurer, George A. Mell.

Honorary membership has been conferred upon General John J. Pershing, Julio Prestes, President of Brazil, and Admiral Byrd.

December 31, 1925.—Mayor Kendrick held the official New Year's Eve reception, in the Declaration chamber of Independence Hall instead of the reception room in City Hall. After the presentation of a tableau of Revolutionary scenes, the Mayor, by means of the radio, outlined the plans for the forthcoming Sesqui-Centennial celebration. Promptly at midnight Mrs. Kendrick, with a rubber mallet, the gift of Ellis A. Gimbel, signaled the opening of another year of jubilee by tapping the Bell once—nine times—twice—six times, 1926. The sound, magnified, was carried "throughout all the land."

December 3, 1926.—The six Liberty Bells of York, Lancaster, Easton, Reading, Chester and Allentown, were brought from the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition Grounds and were grouped about the Liberty Bell in the hallway of Independence Hall. They were escorted by the squad of 12 picked men from the State Constabulary, who guarded the bells while on exhibition in the Pennsylvania Building. At 11 o'clock more than 300 delegates, representing the city of Philadelphia and from the communities from which the six other bells were brought, assembled in the chamber where the Declaration of Independence was adopted. After brief addresses by Dr. John Baer Stoudt and Dr. Thomas W. Davis, the Hon. Gifford Pinchot, Governor, expressed the appreciation on behalf of the Commonwealth to the mayors of cities for the loan of the bells.

"These Bells are the stilled voices of America's Fathers—stilled in tone but speaking eloquently in their

silent appeal," declared Mr. Pinchot. "Today in their hallwood shine here, their message rises above the noise and hubub of the city, clear and compelling."

At the conclusion of the ceremonies, Governor Pinchot with each delegation in turn posed for pictures besides the grouped bells, after which the bells were reutrned to their respective home communities.

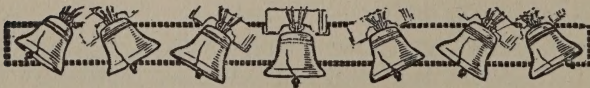
THE LIBERTY BELL

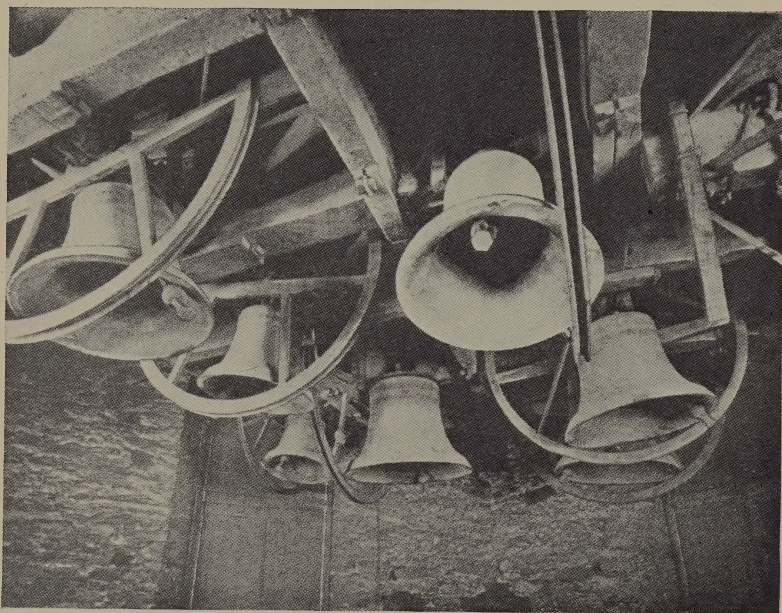
From Memoirs of Li Hung Chang
(Permission of Houghton Mifflin Company)

To my eyes they did point out the symbol of Liberty.
And to my ears they did direct the sound.
It was only a sound of dong-dong,
And it came from an instrument of brass made by man.
The bell did not ring to my ears;
I could not hear the voice in my ears;
But in my heart its tones took hold,
And I learned that its brazen tongue
Even in silence told of struggles against wrong.

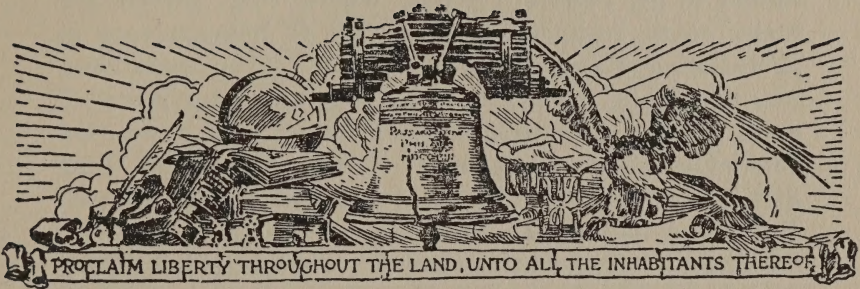
These good sons of America
Call the "Liberty Bell" ancient;
But I who came from the oldest of all lands,
A student of the philosophy of ages,
Know what this Bell speaks
Is of Heaven's wisdom,
Millions of centuries before the earth was born.

It repeats the heart words of the gods;
It repeats, only repeats;
But let it do so to the end.





THE CHIMES OF CHRIST CHURCH STILL IN USE



CHAPTER VIII

THE BELLS OF PHILADELPHIA



HE chimes of Christ Church and the bells of St. Peter's Church pealed in unison with the bell of the State House in proclaiming Liberty, on July 8, 1776. They were likewise taken down and carried to Allentown for safety upon the approach of the English in September, 1777. Upon their return they frequently rang jointly on festive occasions. They deserve special mention in the catalogue of the Bells of Freedom.

The two bells of St. Peter's, Philadelphia, were originally the bells of Christ Church and are among the oldest bells in America. The first bell bears the inscription, *Christ Church, Philadelphia, 1702*, and weighs 700 pounds. It is said to have hung originally in a forked tree. The second bell, known as the Minister's bell, was the gift of Captain Herne, commander of the Centurion, on which ship many of the early English settlers came to the colony. It bears the legend, *The Herne, Anna*

1711, and weighs 215 pounds. In 1760 they were presented to St. Peter's Church, where they served for many years, responding to the bell of Independence in proclaiming liberty on July 8, 1776. They were here, too, supplanted by a peal of chimes, and were returned again to Christ Church, where they are still in use, the smaller one in the chapel of Christ Church at Pine Street, and the other in the chapel of Christ Church Hospital at Belmont.

The chimes of Christ Church were brought to Philadelphia in 1754 on the ship *Myrtilla*, by Captain Budden, who made no charge for his service, in recognition of which the chimes were sounded whenever his ship came into the port. The largest of the eight bells of this peal is of almost the same size and weight as the Independence Bell. It fell and broke in 1835 when it was sent to England and recast. Its new inscription reads: "Christ Church, Philadelphia. This bell, and the rest of the peal, were cast by Lester and Pack, of White Chapel Foundry, London, 1754. Recast at the same foundry, by Thomas Mears, 1835." It is to these bells that John Adams refers in his letter of July 9, 1776, when he writes: "The Chimes Chimed Away," and the poet Longfellow in *Evangeline*:

Distant and soft on her ear fell the chimes from
the belfry of Christ Church;

While intermingled with them across the
meadow were wafted

Sounds of psalms that were sung by the Swedes
in their church at Wicaco.

The Vestry of Christ Church was the first body formally to act upon the Declaration of Independence, in the resolution directing the minister to omit the petition for the King of Great Britain in the Liturgy. The Vestry met on the evening of the same day at the rector's house and adopted the resolution herewith reproduced:

At a meeting of the Vestry at the Rector's, July 4, 1776.
Presents:

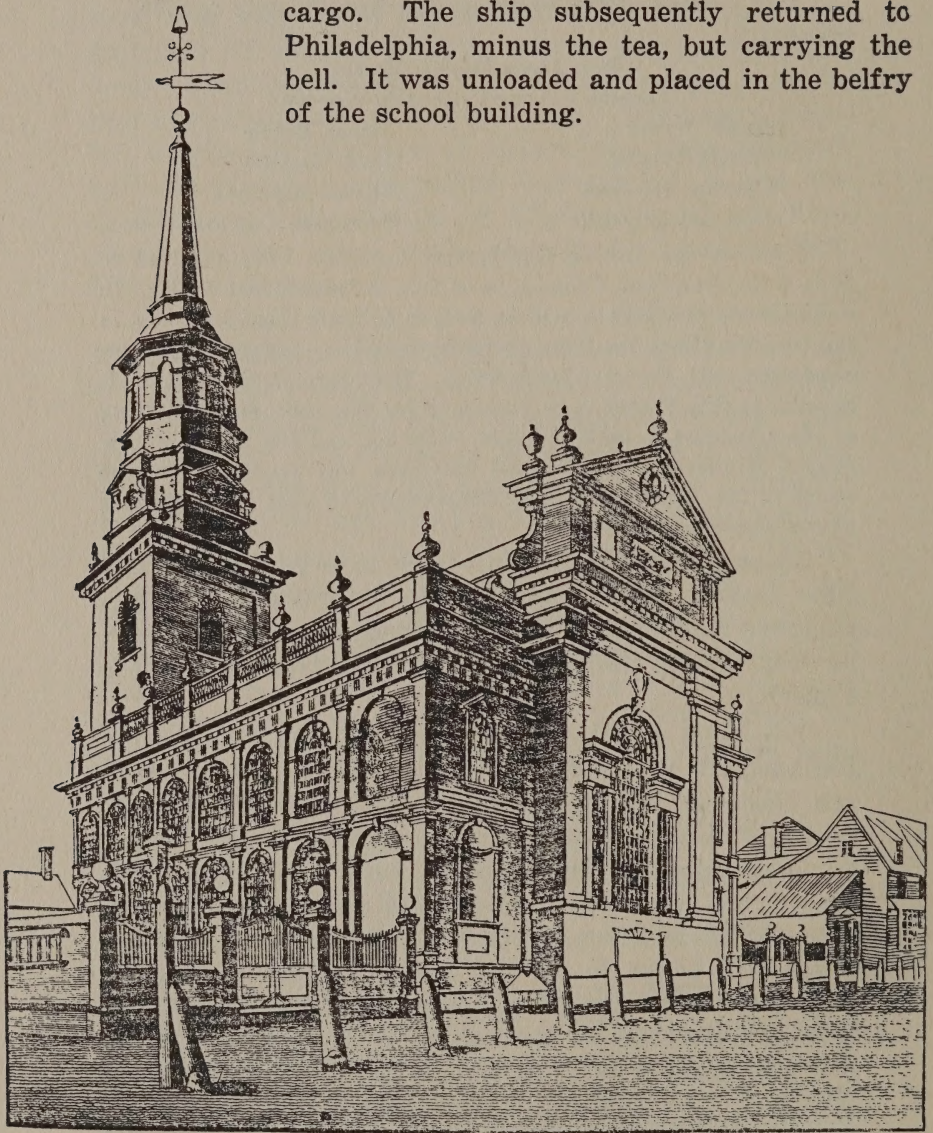
Rev. Jacob Duché, Rector	
Thomas Cuthbert, Church Warden	
Jacob Duché	James Biddle
Robert Whyte	Peter Dehaven
Charles Stedman	James Reynolds
Edmund Physick	Gerardus Clarkson

Whereas the Honble Continental Congress have resolved to declare the American Colonies to be free & independent States. In Consequence of which it will be proper to omit those Petitions in the Liturgy where the King of Great Britain is prayed for, as inconsistent with the said Declaration. Therefore Resolved, that it appears to this Vestry to be necessary for the peace and well being of the Churches to omit the said Petitions, and the Rector & Assistant Ministers of the United Churches are requested in the Name of the Vestry and their Constituents to omit such petitions as are above mentioned.

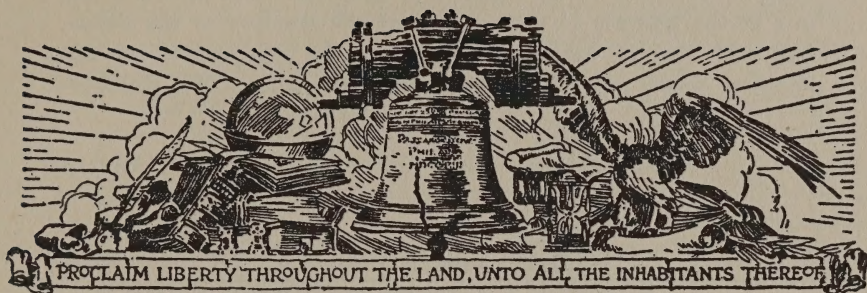
Several members of the vestry with quill pens carefully crossed out the passages to be omitted. The expurgated copy of the Liturgy has been preserved and may be seen among the priceless historical treasures of the Church.

The bells which in Germantown, six miles from Philadelphia, re-echoed the message of the Liberty Bell, are those of the Reformed Church, now the Market Square Presbyterian Church, and Concord School House, on Germantown avenue, above Washington lane. The former bell bears the date of 1725 and the inscription, *Gott Allein die Ehre* (To God Alone the Glory), and the latter still hangs in the old school house. It recently rang out the tidings of the opening of the Sesqui-Centennial celebration of the battle of Germantown. This bell was brought to Philadelphia by the ship Polly, laden with tea. The people of Philadelphia held a "tea party" and compelled the ship to return to England with its

cargo. The ship subsequently returned to Philadelphia, minus the tea, but carrying the bell. It was unloaded and placed in the belfry of the school building.



CHRIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA



CHAPTER IX

THE EASTON LIBERTY BELL AND FLAG



ABOUT 5000 people crowded into Cottingham Stadium, at Easton, on Thursday afternoon, June 17, 1926, to witness the exercises preparatory to sending the Easton Liberty Bell and the Easton Flag of the American Revolution to the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia.

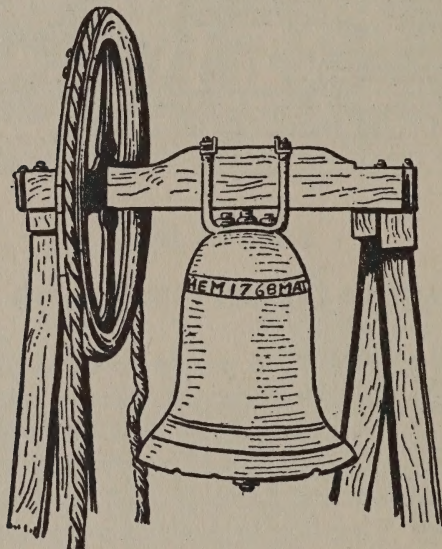
An interesting feature of the exercises was the ringing of the bell by Francis Levers, a lineal descendant of Robert Levers, who rang the bell and read the Declaration of Independence from the Court House steps.

Professor Henry F. Marx, librarian of the Easton Library and well known for his interest in local history, prepared the following information regarding the Court House Bell:

Probably now that the Northampton County Liberty Bell is being sent to the Sesqui-Centennial at Philadelphia, it may be interesting to our citizens to learn something about its history.

In 1763, by act of the Assembly, it was determined to erect a Court House in Easton, the County Seat of Northampton

County. In 1764, George Taylor, signer of the Declaration of Independence, removed to Easton in order to fulfill his duties as one of the trustees to take charge of the erection of the building, and also to control or supervise the expenditure of all moneys. Court was first held in this building in 1766, and two



THE EASTON LIBERTY BELL

years later a bell, our present Liberty Bell, was placed in position. This bell was cast by Mathias Tommerop in the Bell Foundry in the cellar of the Moravian Brethren House at Bethlehem. This foundry cast bells for Bethlehem and its vicinity during the years 1761 to 1777.

The records taken from the Moravian Archives show that the Easton bell was cast on July 29, 1768, and weighed 236 pounds. It was one of the largest bells ever cast by Tommerop. On August 8, 1768, the bell was sounded and the tone was found to be good. Therefore, on the next day, two of the brethren, (George) Christ and (Frederick) Leinbach, took the bell to Easton and hung it in the steeple of the old Court House, and the chronicler, naively remarks, "Brother (John) Abel rode thither

with the bill and was paid immediately."

The bell remained where it was placed until the new Court House on the Hill was finished, when, on November 3, 1861, the bell was installed in it and remained there until taken down to be sent to the Sesqui-Centennial.

The Independence Bell was Quaker in its inception and sentiment, while our Liberty Bell is a product of Moravian hands; both bells then have incorporated in them the ideas of two religions, both opposed to armed resistance, and yet both bells rang in the great war of our own history. Here the resemblance ceases. Both bells rang in the war of Independence, but our bell alone, 150 years after it was cast, rang out, it was hoped, war for all time and declared the reign of peace, on November 11, 1918—the only liberty bell, it is believed, that both called our nation to take up arms of freedom and also summoned the nations of the earth to lay down their arms in the cause of perpetual peace.

It is said the courier with the letter of instruction from the Committee of Safety and the copies of the Declaration of Independence reached Easton, the county seat, late on the same day. Active steps were immediately taken for its proclamation in the four election districts of the County of Northampton. The judges appointed for the conducting of the election in the several districts were:

First division, at Easton—Abraham Berlin, Jesse Jones, Jonas Hartzell.

Second division, at Allen's Town—John Gerhart, David Deshler, George Breinig.

Third division, at Peter Anthony's—Simon Dreisbach, Neigel Gray, Peter Anthony.

Fourth division, at Nicholas Dupue's—Robert Levers, Nicholas Dupue, Jacobus Vangarder.

In Easton a number of women began making a new flag. It was unfurled immediately preceding the reading of the Declaration of Independence at the Court House which stood in the square now generally

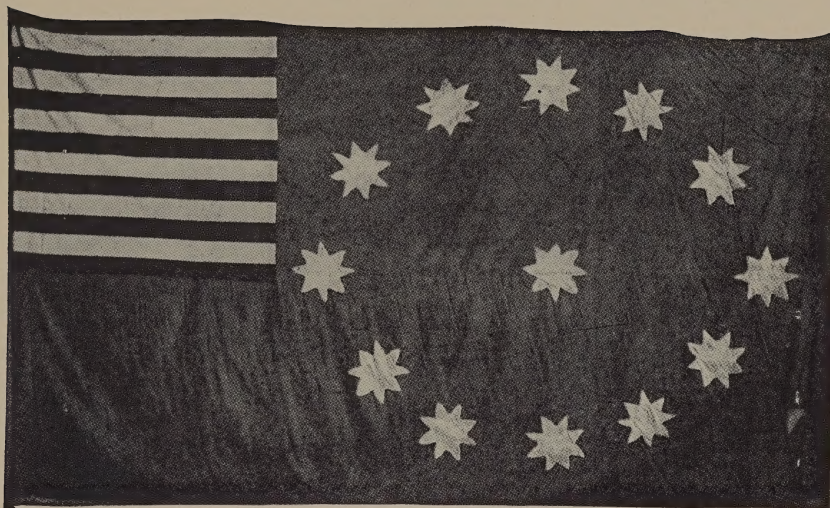
spoken of as the circle. This flag is regarded as the first one employing the arrangement of the stars and stripes. The stars are in the fly and the stripes in the union. Congress almost a year later, June 14, 1777, officially adopted the stars and stripes arrangement for the national flag, the reverse, however, of the Easton flag. Happily this original flag was preserved and is on exhibition in the Easton Public Library. The Court House bell, upon its return from the Sesqui-Centennial exhibition, was placed by order of the court in the corridor of the Court House, where it is venerated as the Liberty Bell for the County of Northampton.

On July 20, 1776, there appeared in the *New England Journal* the following item, presenting a most interesting account of the manner in which the advent of freedom was made known in Easton:

Easton, Northampton County, July 8, 1776.

This day, the Declaration of Independence was received here, and proclaimed in the following order: The Colonel, and all other Field-Officers of the First Battalion, repaired to the Court House, the Light-Infantry company marching there with drums beating, fifes playing, and the Standard (the device for which is the Thirteen United Colonies), which was ordered to be displayed; and after that the Declaration was read aloud to a great number of spectators; who gave their hearty assent with three loud huzzas, and cried out, "May GOD long preserve and unite the Free and Independent States of AMERICA."

The flag is believed to have been carried by the Associators of the First Battalion of Northampton who enrolled the following day, and who in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, played a heroic part. Thirty-three of the company rallied after the battle and surrender of Fort Washington, November 16, at Elizabethtown, N. J., and were discharged on December 1, 1776. In less than five months after their enlistment they had engaged in two battles, in which they



THE EASTON FLAG

The Committee of Safety To Michael Kuhn Dr^y

To Go as an Express to Chester County 14 days at 18/2	3.00
To do " " " to Lancaster County 14 days	3.00
To do " " " to Pott's Grove Mass. 3 1/2 days	2.12 1/2
To do " " " to Bucks County 14 days	3.00
	<u>11.12 1/2</u>

Pay the above account being for services done
by order of the Committee of Safety as by the above
account

To John Nixon Exp. Riders
The Committee of Safety

Cover Biddle
10th July 1776

BILL OF MICHAEL KUHN TO THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY
FOR EXPRESS RIDERS

lost more than two-thirds of their number. On September 14, 1814, their flag, which had been treasured, was presented by Miss Rosanna Beidelman to one of the two companies of emergency men recruited and equipped in four days in Easton. In 1818 it was deposited for keeping with the Easton Public Library, in whose custody it still remains.

Address of Hon. W. M. Heiberger, Mayor of Easton, at the installation of the Flag and the Court House Bell at the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition on June 23, 1926, when a large delegation of Easton's representative citizens escorted the relics to Philadelphia.

On July 8, 1776, Robert Levers, in obedience to the orders of the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania, read the Declaration of Independence from the Northampton County Court House steps to the inhabitants of Easton, Bethlehem, Mount Bethel, Lower Saucon, Forks, Williams and Plainfield Townships. On that memorable occasion a flag was displayed which we believe to be the first flag containing the Stars and Stripes of the thirteen united colonies which was ever floated to the breeze. This flag, which we are today placing in the Pennsylvania Building of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, is 97 inches long and 55 inches in breadth. The material throughout is heavy silk. The Stars are sewed on, one on each side, so that both sides of the flag present the same appearance. The fly is indigo blue in color and has upon it thirteen eight-pointed Stars, each 7 inches across from point to point. Twelve of the Stars are arranged in a circle, the thirteenth is placed in the center. The circumference of the circle, passing through the centers of the Stars has a diameter of 40 inches. The Stars are white. The union is made of thirteen Stripes of silk, alternately Red and White. There are seven Red and six White Stripes. The length of the Stripes coincides with the length of the union. The dimensions of the union are 34 by 28 inches.

On March 6, 1908, the City of Easton, Pennsylvania, which is the County Seat of Northampton County, adopted a fac simile of this flag as its municipal flag.

Before the Declaration was read a parade, headed by Capt.

Peter Kichline, who later, on August 27, 1776, at the battle of Long Island, which has historic prominence as the first battlefield after the Declaration of Independence, commanded a part of that brave band of heroes, which faced and held back the victorious British Army and who were practically wiped out, but who succeeded in saving the broken American forces, and thus preserving from destruction the Infant Republic, marched past that flag with drums beating and fifes playing.

We have also brought with us another Revolutionary relic—Northampton County's Liberty Bell. On this same day, July 8, 1776, this bell, which has been in constant use ever since it was taken down preparatory to being placed in this building, pealed forth its notes of Liberty.

The day following the proclamation of "Independence" must have been one of great enthusiasm in Easton. Two companies were formed, and sworn in for immediate service. The muster rolls of these companies have been preserved, together with the names of those killed, wounded, or missing, of one of the companies, in the battles of Long Island and Fort Washington.

Upon the completion of the enlistment Lewis Gordon addressed the following communication to the Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania:

Northampton County

In Committee, Easton, July 9th, 1776.

Hon'ble Gent'n:

In consequence of Letters from the President of the Hon'ble Continental Congress and General Roberdeau, this Committee have been convened and from the Returns of the several Colonels of this County, have settled the proportion for the Flying Camp out of each Battalion; and we are now to inform you, that our Commissioners have advanced the Sum of four hundred pounds towards raising our Quota of Men, so that no time might be lost; And that we are under the greatest difficulty for want of Money; also that we have no Gun Powder, Lead, or Tin to make Camp Kettles; Money however is absolutely necessary; and we should

be glad that your Hon'ble Board would supply us with a sufficient Sum of it to depay the present demand.

By Order of the Committee,

LEWIS GORDON, Chairm'n.

Hon'ble Committee of Safety.

CAPTAIN ARNDT'S COMPANY

Muster Roll of the First Battalion of Associators in the County of Northampton, & Province of Pennsylvania, which is to compose Part of the flying camp of Ten thousand men, commanded by Col. Hart &c. Capt. John Arndt's Company, July 9, 1776:

Captain, John Arndt

First Lieutenant, Joseph Martin, of Mount Bethel Township.

Second Lieutenant, Peter Kechline, of Easton.

Third Lieutenant, Isaac Shimer, of Hanover Township.

Sergeants

Robert Scott

Andrew Kiefer, of Mount Bethel

Andrew Hersher, of Easton

Township

Philip Arndt, of Easton

Corporals

Jacob Kechline, of Easton

Elijah Crawford, of Mount

George Edelman

Bethel Township

Peter Righter

Drummer, John Arndt, Jr., of Easton

Fifer, Henry Alshouse, of Easton

Privates

Jacob Andrew

George Fry

Christian Roth

Isaac Berlin

Michael Gress

John Ross

Peter Beyer

John Harple

Daniel Saylor

Conrad

Christopher

Henry Siegel

Bittenbender

Harple, 1st

George Shilbin

Adam Bortz

Christopher

Isaac Shoemaker

Jacob Brider

Harple, 2d

John Shook

Henry Bush, Sr.

James Hyndshaw

Henry Shoup

Henry Bush, Jr.

Joseph Keller

John Smith

John Bush

Peter Kern

Conrad Smith

Philip Bosh

John Kepler

Matthias Stidinger

Joseph Chass	Michael Koehler	James Simonton
Lewis Collins	Michael Kress	Christian Stout
Samuel Corry	(Gress)	Joseph Stout
Benjamin Depue	Isaac Kuhn	Thomas Sybert
Martin Derr	Peter Lahr	Alexander Sylliman
Nicholas Diehl	Daniel Lewis	Henry Unangst
Jacob Dofferd	Robert Lyle	Frederick Wagoner
Jost Dornblaeser	Samuel McCracken	Jacob Wagoner
George Edinger	John McFarren	William Warrand
Jacob Engler	Conrad Metz	Adam Weidknecht
Lawrence Erb	John Middugh	Henry Weidknecht
George Essigh	Barnhardt Miller	Jacob Weidknecht
Adam Everets	Jacob Miller	Frederick Wilhelm
James Farrell	Joseph Miriem	John Wolf
John Falstick	Richard Overfield	Henry Wolf, Sr.
Henry Fatzinger	Abraham Peter	Henry Wolf, Jr.
Jacob Fraunfelter	George Raymond	John Yent
Peter Freas	Frederick Reager	Valentine Yent
Henry Fretz	Paul Reaser	Adam Yohe
Anthony Frutchy	Philip Reaser	

The above is a true copy of the original muster made by me as D. Muster Master General, and of the roll now remaining in my hands.

JONATHAN B. SMITH.

From a manuscript in the possession of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, it appears the foregoing company was incorporated in Col. Baxter's Battalion, and the following are the names of the killed, wounded and missing of their first battle on Long Island, August 27, 1776.

Sergeants, Andrew Hersher and Andrew Kiefer

Privates

Thomas Sybert	Jacob Dofferd	Richard Overfield
Martin Derr	Joseph Stout	Jacob Weidknecht
George Fry	Matthias Stidinger	Henry Bush, Sr.
Lawrence Erb	Peter Beyer	Peter Kern
Anthony Frutchy	Peter Lahr	Philip Bush
Peter Freas	Bernhardt Miller	Abraham Peter
John Harple		

19 privates and two non-commissioned officers.

The following are the names of the killed, wounded and missing after the Battle at Fort Washington, on the 16th of November, 1776:

Joseph Martin, First Lieutenant

Isaac Shimer, Third Lieutenant

John Arndt, Drummer

Henry Alshouse, Fifer

Privates

John Wolf	Frederick Wagoner	Jacob Brider or
Christian Roth	Henry Bush, Jr.	Kreidler
James Hyndshaw	Christopher Harple	Frederick Reager
John Ross	Jacob Frauenfelter	Joseph Keller
John Bush	Adam Bortz	Henry Wolf, Sr.
Jacob Andrew	Isaac Berlin	Henry Fretz
Conrad	Lewis Collins	Isaac Kuhn
Bittenbender	Frederick Wilhelm	Henry Weidknecht
Paul Reaser	Samuel Curry	George Edinger
John Shook	Henry Stroup	Christopher Harple
Jacob Engler	Joseph Minem	Joseph Chass
William Warrand	Adam Weidknecht	

Thirty-three of this Company, including the Captain and Second Lieutenant, rallied at Elizabethtown, N. J., after the battle. This company was discharged December 1, 1776, having served 4 months and 22 days.

Muster Roll in the First Battalion of Associators in the County of Northampton, & Province of Pennsylvania, which is to compose part of the Flying Camp of Ten Thousand Men, Commanded by Col. Hart, and in Capt. Timothy Jayne's Company, July 27th, 1776, at Brunswick:

Captain Timothy Jayne

First Lieutenant Peter Middagh

Second Lieutenant Benjamin Ennes

Third Lieutenant Abener Everitt

Sergeants

Ralph Jeffers

Robert Wilson

Alexander

John Miller

Foresman

Corporals

John Herrin	Adam Johnston
Henry Wollery	Cornelius Chambers
Drummer, Palatiah Pearce	Fifer, Cornelius Brook

Privates

William Bittel	Vandermark	John Cower
Jacob Winens	Elias Ott	Stoffel Bittenbender
Michael Longberry	David Miniger	John Taylor
William Hissom	Michael Rhode	Joseph Westfall
Abner Hissom	William Johnston	Samuel Dingman
Thomas Brink	Alexander Carnegey	William McCarty
Casper Miner	Aaron Lile	John Vannatton
Thomas Welds	Thomas Ross	Morris Swartwood
Henry Mack	Archibald Borlin	Moses Curtrile
Thomas Collins	Robert McNeely	Cornelius Jacobs
William Fish	Edward Barr	Philip Taylor
Samuel		

Mustered then in Captain Jayne's Company, one Captain, three Lieutenants, four Sergeants, four Corporals, one Drummer, one Fifer, thirty-three Privates.

The above is a true copy of the original Muster Roll in my hands.

JNO. B. SMITH.



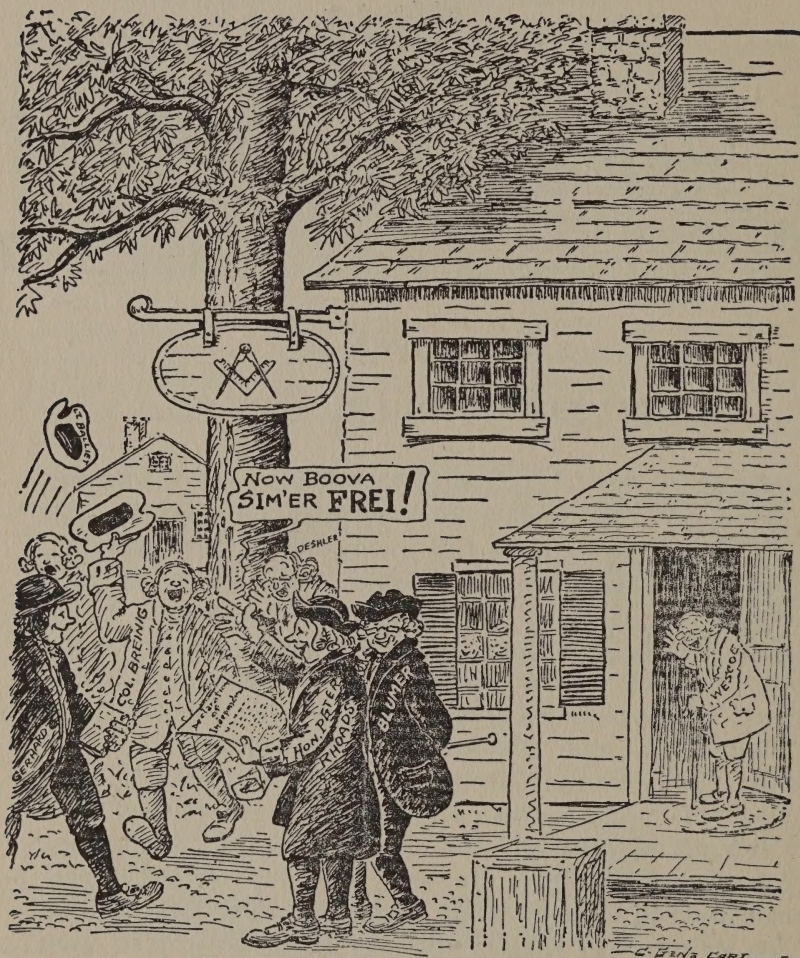


CHAPTER X

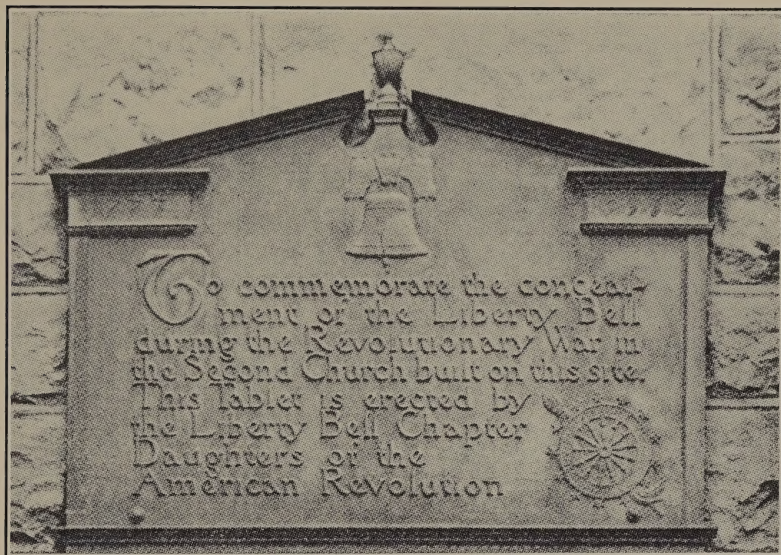
THE ALLENTOWN LIBERTY BELL



HE judges of the election for the second division of Northampton County, comprising the townships of Northampton, Saltzburg, Upper Saucon, Upper Milford, Macungie, Weisenberg, Lynn, Whitehall and Heidelberg, were: David Deshler, who was a delegate to the Provincial Conference, which met in Carpenter's Hall in the month of June, 1776, and which called the election for July 8th; Col. George Breinig, and John Gerhart. The place of election was Allentown. It is believed that Peter Rhoads read the Declaration at the opening of the election. He was that day elected representative in the new state assembly. The only bell in the village was that in the new stone church of Zion Reformed congregation. Undoubtedly here, as elsewhere, the village bell rang out independence. This bell was superseded by a larger bell in 1790, bearing a German inscription calling to service:



THE READING OF THE DECLARATION IN ALLENTOWN, JULY 8, 1776
Cartoon by C. Gene Carl in the *Allentown Morning Call*



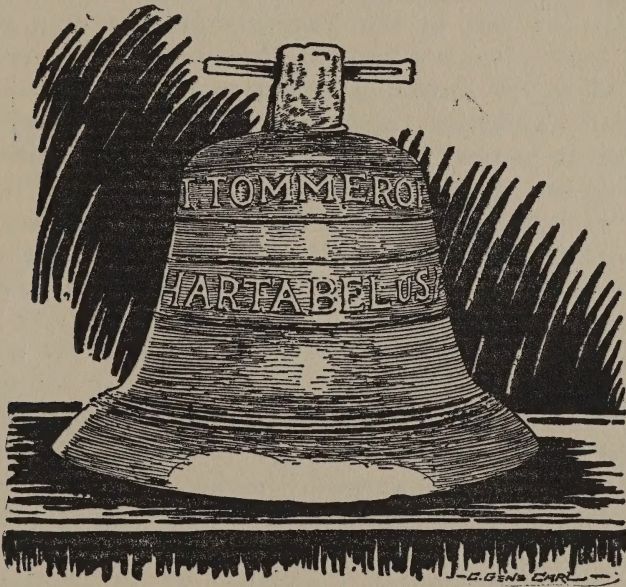
TABLET ON ZION REFORMED CHURCH, ALLENTOWN



UNLOADING OF THE BELL AT ZION REFORMED CHURCH
A Mural Painting in Liberty Trust Co., Allentown

Auf mein Schall kam herbei
Und haer was dein Pfeicht sei.

The bell found its way to the Allentown Academy established prior to 1820, where, for more than half a century, it called more or less willing youth to their



THE ALLENTOWN LIBERTY BELL

daily task in the schoolroom. In 1886 the old academy building became the property of Joseph Ruhe. He removed the bell, razed the building and erected on the site a dwelling which has been his residence ever since. In memory of a son, who was very much interested in it, the bell has been cherished for forty years. Due to its inscription, the history of the bell can easily be determined. Cast in two circles are:

Matt Tommerop Bethlehem for
Leonhart Abel u. Salome Abelin 1769

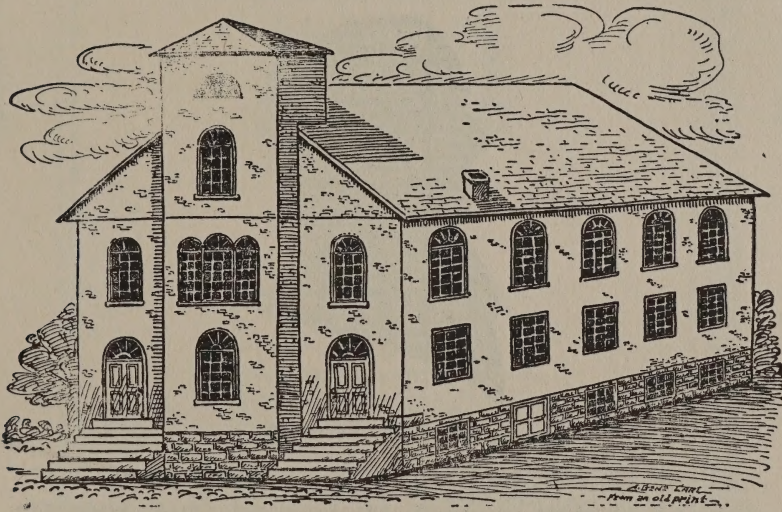
The bell was then cast in 1769 by Matthias Tommerop, the Moravian bell founder in Bethlehem, a Dane, "who sang as he worked," for Leonhart Abel and his wife Salome, who were then residing in Allentown and were members of Zion congregation.

Upon learning its history Mr. Ruhe consented to exhibit the bell in the Pennsylvania Building along with Pennsylvania's bells of Freedom, which were regarded as the crowning sensation of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition, and upon its return graciously offered to present it to Zion Reformed congregation.

The bell is without a clapper. An amusing tale is told of how several boys, now respected citizens of Allentown, used to annoy the neighbors, and worry the night watchman, by having tied a string to the clapper and ringing the bell in the evening, by sitting in a weeping willow tree nearby and pulling at the string. Being unable to locate the culprits the watchman finally concluded to remove the clapper and in so doing he discovered the string. The night watchman has gone to his eternal reward, keeping the secret of the whereabouts of the clapper.

The feature of the Sesqui-Centennial services in Zion Reformed Church, September 25, 1927, commemorating the concealment of the Liberty Bell, as well as the other bells of Philadelphia (among which were the chimes of Christ Church and the bells of St. Peter's), in September, 1777, was the uncovering of the old bell, which had proclaimed "independence" to the people of Allentown. The bell now hangs in a small open tower, formed by fitting together thirteen stones. It is a link to the past and an inspiration for the future. In presenting the bell to the congregation on behalf of Mr. Joseph Ruhe and family, Reverend A. O. Reiter expressed the hope that on every recurring July 4th the

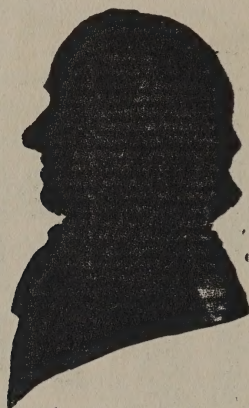
bell be rung at high noon, and the Declaration of Independence read at a service in the church. The bell was received for and in the name of the congregation by the pastor, Dr. Simon Sipple. Addresses were made at the services for the day by Prof. H. M. J. Klein, Ph. D., Rev. John Baer Stoudt, D. D., Hon. Claude T. Reno and Orrin E. Boyle, Esq.



ZION REFORMED CHURCH IN WHICH THE BELLS OF PHILADELPHIA
WERE PLACED IN SEPTEMBER, 1777

The history of Zion Reformed congregation reaches back to the middle of the 18th century. It was visited by Rev. Michael Schlatter in June, 1747. Due to the outbreaking of the French and Indian War, the erection of a house of worship was delayed. The first structure was of logs, and was used jointly by the Reformed and the Lutherans. In 1770 permission was obtained by the Reformed congregation from Governor Penn to collect funds by means of a lottery for the

erection of a church. The cornerstone was laid on June 25, 1773, and the church completed in 1776. It was built of native lime stone, requiring 345 wagon loads of stone. It was in the cellar of this edifice that the bells of Philadelphia were placed for safety. It was also used as a hospital for sick and wounded soldiers during the winter of 1777 and 1778. The account



Abraham Blumer

of Peter Rhoads, treasurer of the congregations, shows that on October 3, 1778, he received from Quartermaster General Robert L. Hoppes the sum of one hundred and three pounds for rent and damages suffered by the church.

In 1771 Rev. Abraham Blumer, a native of Grabs, in the Canton of Glarus, Switzerland, who had been a chaplain to a Swiss regiment in foreign service, became pastor of the congregation. He served the congregation together with those of Jordon, Union and Egypt, for thirty years. He was chaplain to the local militia, and minister to the sick and wounded in Allentown during the Revolutionary War.

Rev. Joseph S. Dubbs, D. D., became pastor of the



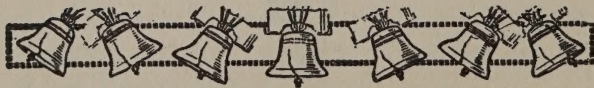
FROM THE PROGRAM OF THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION
 Copy in possession of Charles R. Roberts

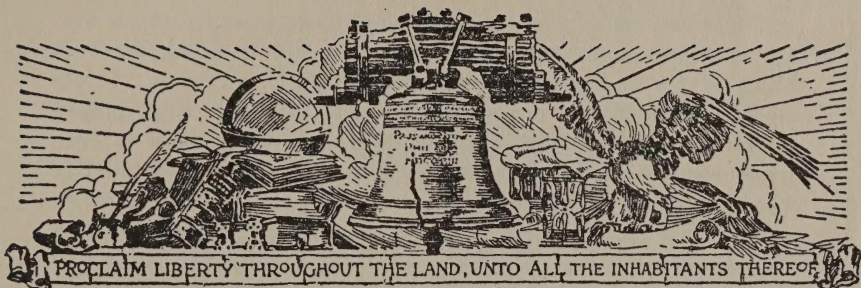
congregation in 1833. According to the testimony of his sons, Rev. A. J. G. Dubbs and Prof. Joseph S. Dubbs, Litt. D., there were then members in the congregation who told him of the bells being there and declared that they had seen them. During his pastorate the third church building was erected in 1840, and this was replaced in 1888 by the present beautiful gothic structure.

On July 4, 1876, a centennial celebration was held in Zion Church by the Sunday school celebrating the centennial of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the concealment of the Liberty Bell in the old church. On June 27, 1902, Liberty Bell Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, placed a bronze tablet on the walls of the church. The inscription is:

To Commemorate the Concealment of the
Liberty Bell During the Revolutionary War in
The Second Church Built on This Site
This Tablet is Erected by the Liberty Bell Chapter
Daughters of the American Revolution

The Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, erected a tablet on the walls of the church in memory of the continental soldiers who suffered and died in the church when it was used as a hospital. Two more tablets have since been added by the D. A. R.





CHAPTER XI

THE BERKS COUNTY LIBERTY BELL



HE people of Berks County are indebted to Dr. Robert B. Ludy, of Atlantic City, for the preservation of their Liberty Bell. This bell, on July 8th, 1776, in unison with other bells, proclaimed "Independency" throughout the state of Pennsylvania. Dr. Ludy purchased it from the Reformed Congregation at Boyertown. In the steeple of that church it had hung for more than two-thirds of a century, calling to worship the living and tolling for the dead, until it was replaced with a larger bell. On the occasion of the 175th anniversary of the founding of the City of Reading, in 1923, Dr. Ludy graciously presented this bell to the Historical Society of Berks County. At the same time he also issued an attractive booklet, entitled, "The Story of the Bell," from which the following history of the bell is taken:

Familiar with the story of bells and their close connection with every day affairs and national life, we need not stretch our imagination beyond truth to christen the Bell inspiring this

story ('The Berks County Court House Bell.') On many memorable occasions during its century and a quarter of useful service was this Bell called upon to toll the sad news of approaching war. On as many more memorable occasions did it break forth in tones of joy and victory. Its time faithfully served in the old Court House belfry summoning citizens to court, it prolonged its service in a modern church steeple, reminding them of even more responsible religious duty. Could it speak, the story this venerated Bell would tell would be one of unswerving loyalty to county and State. Its tale would be one of undying devotion to nation, for since Colonial days Berks County has played an important role in national affairs working out the realization of national ideals.

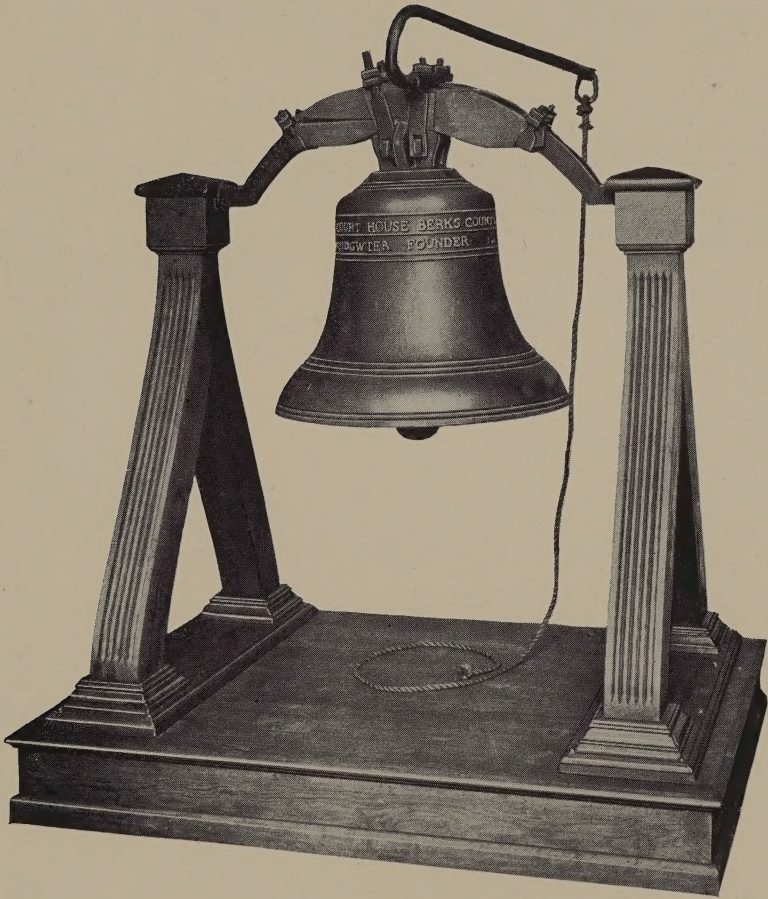
The accumulated accomplishments of Berks County since pioneer days may be said to reflect themselves in its county seat and scenic capital, Reading, which is celebrating this year its 175th anniversary. The name was taken from the ancient borough of Reading and market town of Berkshire, England. Properly laid out in 1748 by agents of Richard and Thomas Penn, then the Proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania, settlers were introduced to it as "a new town of great natural advantages, destined to become a prosperous place!"

Before ten years of civic existence had passed, Reading had a Court House. It stood in an open square at the intersection of Penn and Fifth Streets, then the Geographical center of the town, and was a small two-story structure of rubble work, or rough broken stones and bricks painted red. Its only pretense to ornament was a small belfry* in which hung the Bell with this inscription on it,

Cast for Reading Court House, 1763,
Thomas Bailey, Bridgewater Foundries

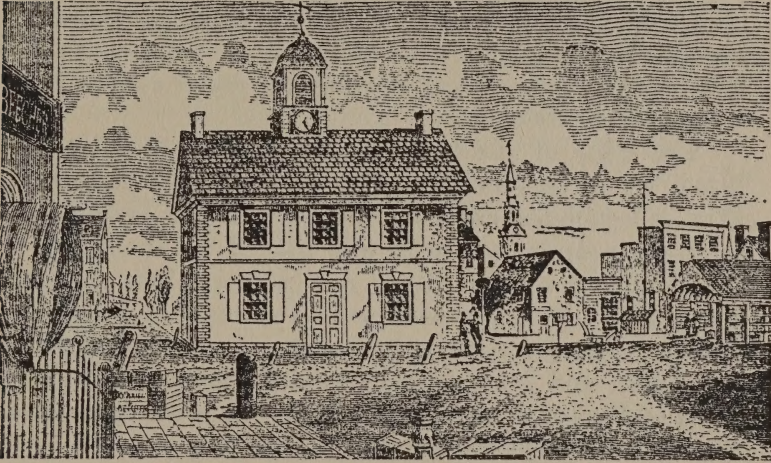
When the old Provincial Court House of Penn Square was demolished in 1841, having been superseded by a larger and more elegant structure, our Berks County Court House Bell was set aside for a better use. It was not cast aside in careless indifference, but dedicated to Church service. This was during the term of Thomas Shaner, as County Commissioner, who purchased

*It also contained a bewitched clock, whose time was never correct.



THE BERKS COUNTY LIBERTY BELL

the old Court House Bell for use in the Boyertown Union Church, built in 1811. In 1871, the Lutheran and Reformed Churches, forming the Union Church, separated and the Bell was purchased by the Boyertown Reformed Congregation. It was in the steeple of this Church that our historic Bell continued its final service for over a quarter of a century.



THE BERKS COUNTY COURT HOUSE AT READING, ERECTED IN 1762.
TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH IN THE BACKGROUND

Now some 160 years old—truly an old Bell, what could be more fitting and expressive of civic appreciation than that this aged servant of the people should enter upon its well-deserved rest, in a place of distinction, among other venerated relics of local, state and national history? What more fitting place than that within the chambers of the Historical Society of Berks County, to whose custody it will be entrusted and where it will be reunited with other treasured relics of the old Court House, among which are date-stones* with initials of the first County Commissioners, lock and key, and first County assessment records,

*The stone contains the date of 1762 and the letters J. L., C. W., S. H., which are the initials for James Lightfoot, Christian Witman and Samuel Hoch, the Commissioners under whose supervision the Court House was erected and the bell purchased.

together with Antique chairs and motion table of the Colonial period to rest. And at what more fitting occasion could this transfer of the precious old Court House Bell to a public museum be made than at this time, when Reading does honor to the past in the celebration of its One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Anniversary?

Thus ends the story of the Old Court House Bell. In its final resting place, may it continue in years to come, not only to be cherished by appreciative Berks Countians, but revered by all loyal citizens of these our beloved United States as 'The Berks County Liberty Bell.'

The hope of the generous donor was literally fulfilled, when, on June 25, 1926, a caravan of more than fifty automobiles escorted the bell to the Sesqui-Centennial Grounds, where it was placed on exhibition in the Pennsylvania Building; and where, along with its sister bells, it was viewed with reverence not only by visitors from Pennsylvania, but from all the States of the Union and from foreign lands. This collection of Bells of Freedom was pronounced "the crowning sensation of the Sesqui-Centennial."

Hon. Paul N. Schaeffer, President Judge of the Courts of Berks County, in presenting the bell to the Pennsylvania Commission, said in part:

The City of Philadelphia, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, the United States, and with them the other twelve original colonies and certain foreign nation, have here joined together is an exposition commemorative of the birth of this nation. The County of Berks desires to participate in this worthy enterprise and to that end brings to you one of its most valued treasures. We loan to you Berk County's Liberty Bell. From 1763 to 1841 this bell hung in the old Court House in the square at the intersection of Penn Street with Callowhill, now Fifth Street, in the City of Reading. This was the bell that summoned the people of our City and County to the various public gatherings during the strenuous days of the war for Independence.

On July 2, 1774, the bell summoned the people to a meeting

at the Court House, presided over by Edward Biddle, at which the Boston Port Bill was considered, and resolutions were adopted which declared it the duty of all the inhabitants to contribute to the support of the sufferers; and named a committee of citizens to open subscriptions for the benefit of the Boston people and to meet and to correspond with the committee from the counties of the province.

The news of the Battle of Lexington reached Reading a week after the battle and a company of volunteers, under the command of Capt. Nagle, was immediately raised and equipped and sent to join the revolutionary army around Boston.* We believe this was the first military contingent from the Province of Pennsylvania to come to the support of the insurgents at Boston. We may well assume that our Liberty Bell had its part in the enrolling and dispatching of these patriots.

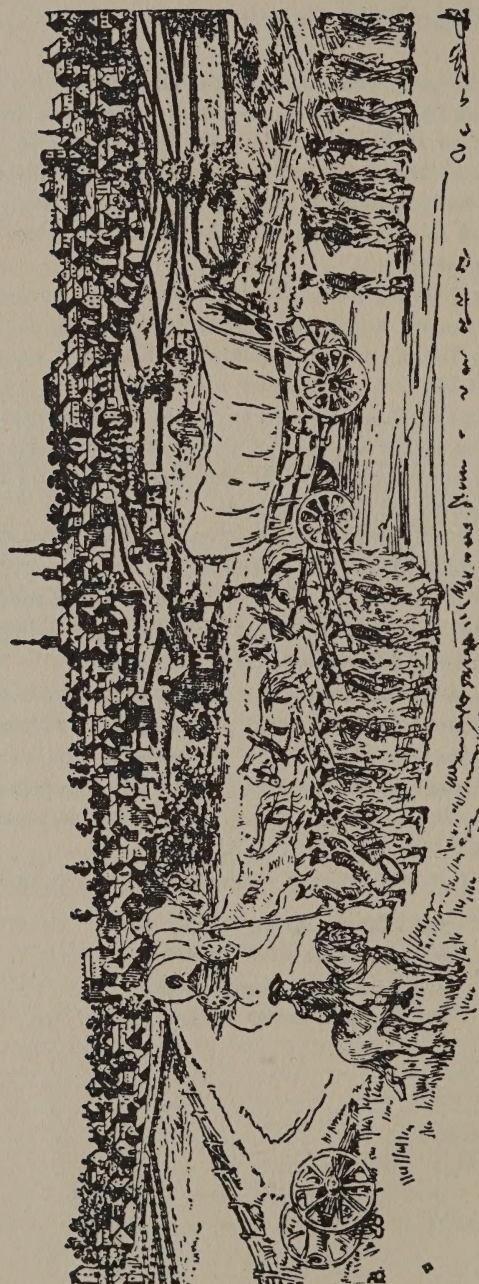
On July 8, 1776, Henry Vanderslice, Sheriff of Berks County, read and proclaimed the Declaration of Independence at the Court House of Reading after the bell had summoned together the people and the reading over, this bell proclaimed to our people the advent of the nation.

This bell is a symbol of the patriotism of the people of Berks County during the Revolution and the early days of the republic, and we are proud to place it by the side of the other sacred relics, in our Commonwealth's Building in this memorable exposition and trust that it may continue to inspire self-sacrifice and patriotism in all who may behold it.

*This company is said to have chanted on their way to Boston, the refrain:—

England's Gorgervel Kaiser Konig
Ist fur uns un Gott zu wenig.

England's little Georgie King
For God and us too small a thing.



CONTINENTAL SOLDIERS APPROACHING LANCASTER



CHAPTER XII

THE LANCASTER COUNTY LIBERTY BELL



THE City and County of Lancaster celebrated the 150th anniversary of the birth of the nation by presenting a stupendous historical pageant on Williamson Field, at Franklin and Marshall College, during the week of July 4, 1926. It was entitled, The Pageant of Liberty, and depicted in a most remarkable and dramatic manner the part Lancaster County played in the American Revolution. One of the outstanding scenes was episode two in the second movement of the Light of Liberty, when an express rider arrived with a copy of the Declaration of Independence. It was read to the assembly by the sheriff, followed with cheering by the people, the ringing of bells, and the burning of the king's Coat of Arms.

The text of the pageant, prefaced by a proclamation by Hon. F. C. Musser, the mayor of Lancaster, with an introduction by Prof. H. M. J. Kein, Ph. D., and the names of the participants, was published by the Lancaster Press, Inc. It will no doubt in a short

space of time become a prize that will gladden the hearts of bibliophiles. On the title page is found the name of that master of pageantry, Percy Jewett Burrell, as pageant director and co-author with Laura F. Kready and H. Clifton Thorbahn. An historical instruction to each movement sets forth the facts on which the several episodes are based. That to the "Light of Liberty" contains the following account of the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence in Lancaster:

The news of the Declaration was greeted with enthusiasm in Lancaster, cheers were given, bells were rung and in the evening there was illumination, bonfire and fireworks.

On July 8th all the business was suspended and at twelve noon a solemn hush pervaded the town. The Committee of Correspondence and Observation, Magistrates, Ministers, Executives, Justices and Judges of the Courts met in a body at 'The Swan' and solemnly marched to the Court House Square, where the Citizens had collected. William Henry presided. The Declaration was read by Sheriff William Kelly. A solemn stillness followed its reading, with a few cheers and huzzas later.

The Coat of Arms of King George was then ordered by William Henry to be removed from the Court House by nine associators and placed on a bonfire. Then all who had received commissions from the king were asked to surrender them and give up their offices, swearing allegiance to the United States of America.

The custom of ringing the church bells on all occasions of public interest in the town of Lancaster is attested by entries in the diaries of the local Moravian Congregation.

Today was a very exciting day here, as it was a day of rejoicing on account of the capture of the English Army. The church bells were rung all day, and the cannon fired thirteen times and constant discharge of small arms continued until late into the night. All houses were illuminated. Many windows smashed because no lights had appeared in them.

Diary VIII, October 26, 1780:

Today the Proclamation of Congress, regarding an Armistice was publically read at the Court House on which occasion all the bells in the town were rung, a salute of thirteen guns fired.

February 16, 1784. Today Festival of Peace Celebrated. All the bells were rung and in the evening the Court House was illuminated and different sorts of paintings exhibited. Everything passed off orderly.

Diary IX, April 22, 1783:



A STILE NEAR EPHRATA

Of the bells in Lancaster during the revolutionary period, the one belonging to Trinity Lutheran Church alone appears to have survived. This bell and the one of the First Reformed Church were hanging in towers close by the Court House, and were employed as official bells. Both congregations had obtained their bells

from the Ephrata Community early in 1746.

The bell sold to the Reformed Congregation was the gift in 1740 from Germany by the father of one of the brethren. It was installed in the prayer-house and

When this was rung at midnight, not only did all the Settlement arise, but as one could hear it for four English miles around the Settlement, all the families also arose and held their home worship at the same time. The Brethren attended their services clothed in the garb of the Order, wearing in addition also a mantle with a hood like that of the Capuchins.

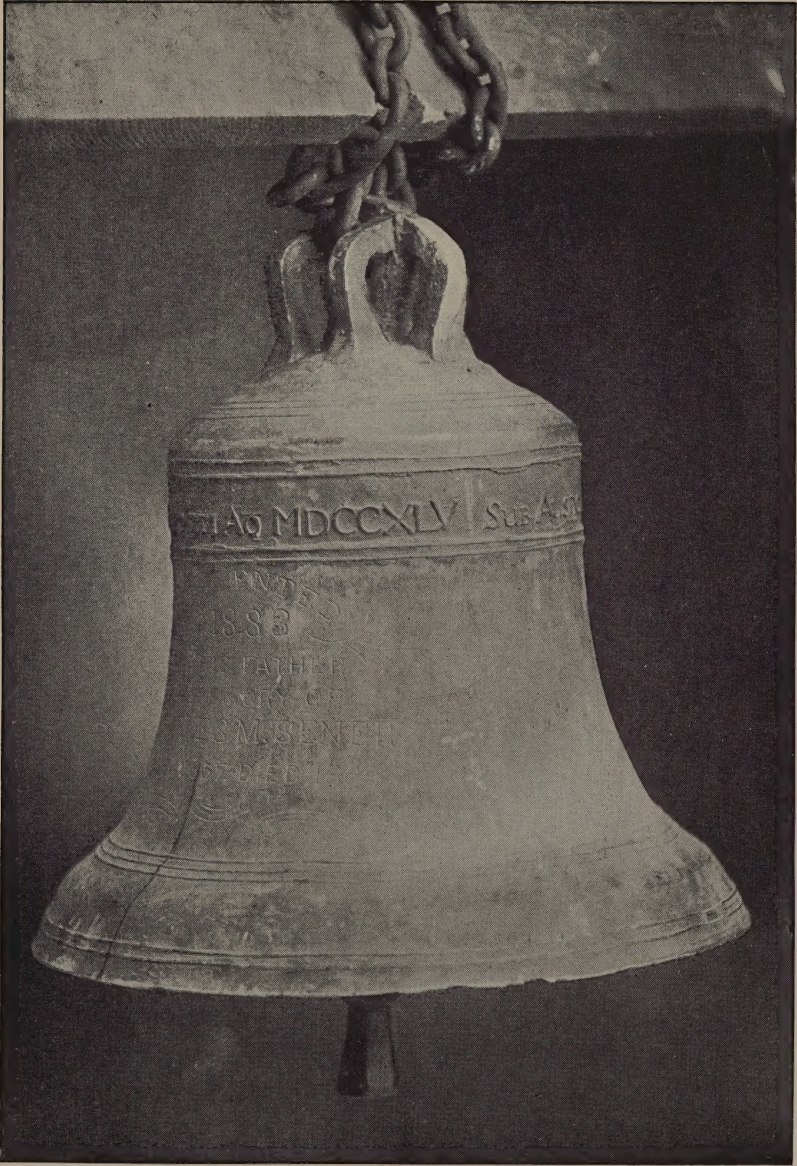
The congregation paid 60 pounds Pennsylvania Currency for the bell and the large clock.

We have a credible tradition, that the bell of the German Reformed Church, when it was first procured, hung for some time upon a hickory tree near the site of the present Court House, —no doubt the famed Hickory Tree where the Indians held their Councils—and was rung there until the steeple was ready to receive it. Tradition has also preserved the fact that on the emergency occasion by the sudden incursion of hostile Indians into 'Hickory Town,' a heroic woman rushed into the church and gave the alarm to the neighborhood by ringing the bell.

This bell broke in 1774 when rung on a very cold day. Its immediate successor, which with the bell of Trinity Lutheran Church rang out the important events of the Revolution, cracked in 1784. The next year the congregation procured two very fine bells from England, weighing 854 and 724½ pounds. They have cast into their mold the inscription:

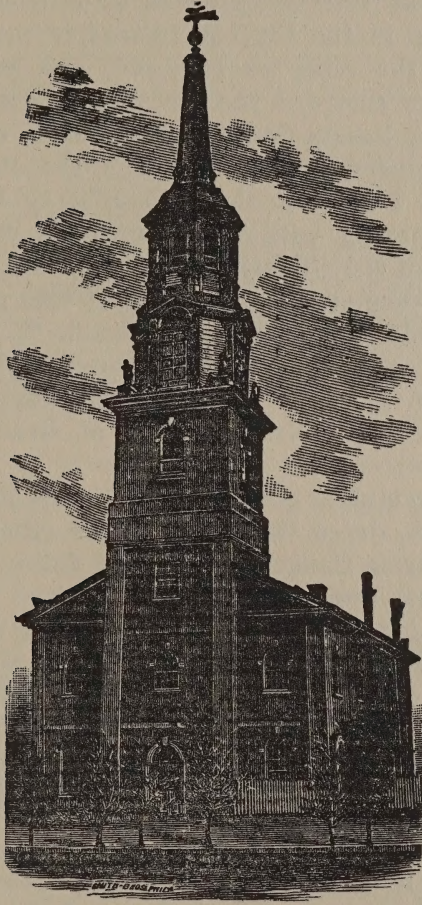
Vor die Hoch Deutsche Reformirte Gemeinde in Lancaster, State of Pennsylvania, London, Fecirunt, Chapman and Mears 1784.

A very appropriate motto is added on each bell; on the larger one, *Colite Jehovam Cum Laetitia* (Oh come, let us worship Jehovah with praise), and on the smaller bell, *Venite in Conspactum ejus Cum Cantu* (Come into His presence with Singing).



THE LANCASTER COUNTY LIBERTY BELL

These two bells, the pride of the congregation, have pealed forth, like their predecessors, many important



TRINITY LUTHERAN CHURCH, LANCASTER

events in the annals of the nation, and still ring for the living and toll for the dead.

The congregation, according to an entry in its archives, sold the clock when the old church was taken

down for 32 pounds; to whom is not indicated, but it is supposed to the Court House for public use.

The bell of Trinity Lutheran Church alone, of the several bells, in the City of Lancaster that rang out defiance to the King of England, and pealed forth victories, has survived the ravishes of time. It was taken to the Sesqui-Centennial grounds on July 14, 1926, and placed on exhibition in the Pennsylvania Building, as Lancaster County's Liberty Bell. And such it is, having with the other bells of Lancaster sounded forth the citizens approval of the Declaration of Independence on July 8, 1776. It was presented to the Commission by the Mayor, Frank C. Musser; its history and significance was narrated by Prof. H. M. J. Klein, Ph. D., and the invocation was pronounced by Rev. Harry E. Ulrich, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church.

From a pamphlet compiled by the late Rev. C. Elvin Haupt, D. D., dated October 31, 1909 (then pastor of Grace Lutheran Congregation), the following history of the bell has been gleaned:

"Perhaps no bell in America has a history that is more varied or more interesting or more suggestive. It was cast in England in the year 1745 by order of Israel Eckerlin, the monastic prior or chief of the temporal affairs of the quaint society of Seventh-day Baptists, located near Ephrata, Lancaster County."

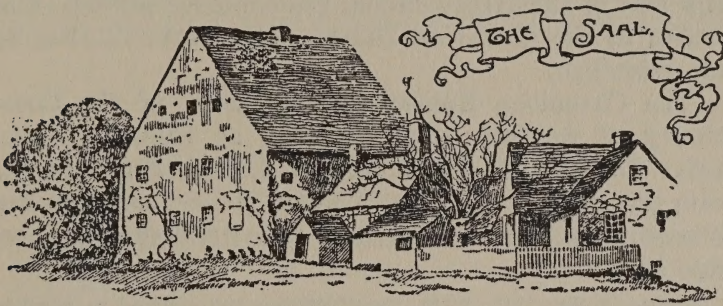
The inscription on it therefore reads as follows:

*Sub Auspicio Viri Venerandi Onismi
Societ Ephrat Praepositi Ad MDCCXLV.*

By the authority of the venerable Onismus
Appointed by the Ephrata Society A. D. 1745.

Though the bell had been ordered by the Society prior, it was a matter of surprise to these plain people that a ship had arrived bringing them this unheard possession. In the rejection of so proud a symbol it was doomed to be destroyed on its arrival at Ephrata, and the pieces to be buried in the earth. Better

Council prevailed, however, and it was hauled from Philadelphia to Lancaster, the congregation of the Holy Trinity having bought it. It was placed in the steeple of the church, which had been consecrated on October 28, 1738, and there, through all the Colonial days of the French and Indian War, it rang to announce the meetings of the sturdy townspeople to hear the news from the



THE SAAL AT THE EPHRATA CLOISTERS

latest currier, and to call the devout to worship and instruction. And during the dark days of the Revolution it was undoubtedly this bell which rang to call together the Continental Congress, which having been forced to withdraw from Philadelphia, was assembled during September, 1777, in the town of Lancaster, and all the year following in the old steeple did this bell continue to ring for the living and toll for the dead.

The new tower of Trinity church was completed up to the belfry in 1786 and the arrangement was begun of ringing a call fifteen minutes before the opening of the service. The old bell with a companion, purchased in 1769, continued to ring until 1853, when it was purchased by Mr. Gotlieb Sener for the Washington Fire Company of Lancaster. In 1882, when this company was superseded by the official fire department of the city, it was purchased by J. Frederick Sener and generously erected by him in the tower of Grace Evangelical Lutheran Church, an offshoot of Trinity congregation, as a memorial to his son. It was further inscribed:—

*Presented 1883 by his father in memory of Charles M. Sener,
born 1857, died 1869.*

While calling the children of this latest generation to the church of their fathers on October 3, 1886, it became cracked and was thus thrown out of service. It will be preserved as a relic dear to the hearts of many on account both of its churchly and its civil record.

Dr. Haupt in his sketch assumes that this was the only bell in Lancaster during the Colonial period. The entries in the Moravian Diaries prove that in this he was mistaken.

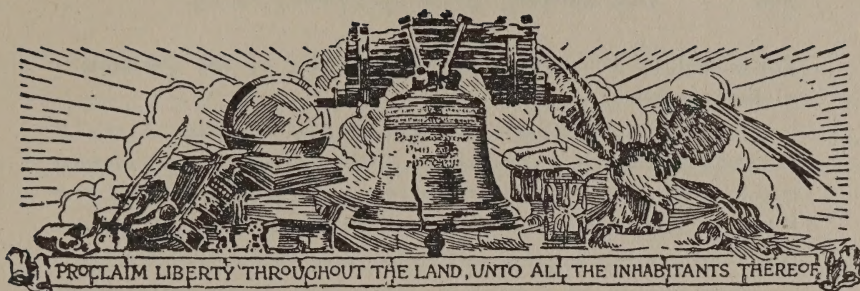
The *Chronicon Ephratense*, a history of the Community of Seventh Day Baptists, at Ephrata, Lancaster County, Pa., translated by J. Max Hark, D. D., from the original German of Peter Miller, contains the following account of the bell and its disposition on page 193:

On December 27th, 1745, the Brethren commenced to abolish their Babylonian bell-trash; they sold their clocks and bells to the Reformed and Lutheran congregations in Lancaster, but tore down the spire in great zeal at this time a pretty large bell arrived in Philadelphia which the Eckerlins were said to have ordered from England. The following was inscribed around it:

Sub Auspicio Viri Venerandi Onesimi Societatis Ephratensis Praepositi.

Having received intelligence of this a council was held in presence of the Superintendent, which resulted very unfavorably to the bell, namely that it should be knocked to pieces and buried in the ground. But how to pay for it nobody could tell, for its cost was 80 pounds. The next morning the Superintendent appeared again in Council and said that he had considered about it. Because the Brethren were poor the bell should be pardoned, and that is how it became the property of the Lutheran Church in Lancaster as mentioned above.





CHAPTER XIII

THE LEBANON LIBERTY BELL



LEBANON was the voting place for the Fourth Division of Lancaster County for the election of July 8th, 1776, and as such one of the designated places for the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence. The following entry in the Hebron Diary (Moravian) refers to the reading of the Declaration and also the call for the quota from the militia for the Flying Camp at the opening of the election:

July 8th, 1776, Brother Sturges came in great perplexity with the news that every one must leave at once [to go to the War]. According to the command of the [Continental] Congress, brought here through an express messenger.

On the wall of "Old Salem" Lutheran Church in Lebanon there was recently placed a bronze tablet bearing this inscription:

Salem Evangelical Lutheran Church.

On this site in 1766 was erected the first church and school house in the City of Lebanon.

On the tower of this Building hangs a Bell cast in 1773 which

proclaimed in Lebanon County the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

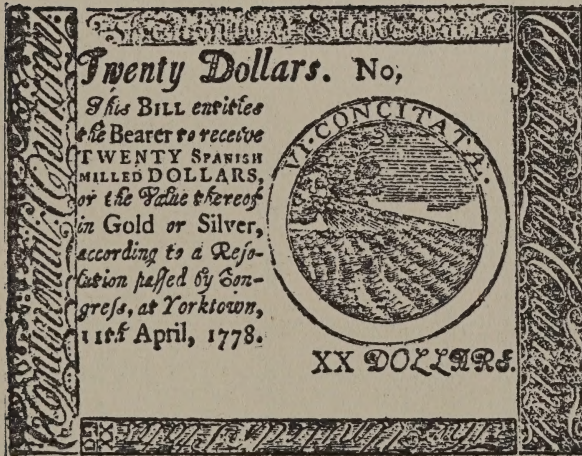
The first regular pastor of this church, Frederick Augustus Conrad Muhlenberg, was president of the convention that adopted the Constitution of the United States and speaker of the first House of Representatives. The Cornerstone of this building was laid 1796 and the building was consecrated two years later.

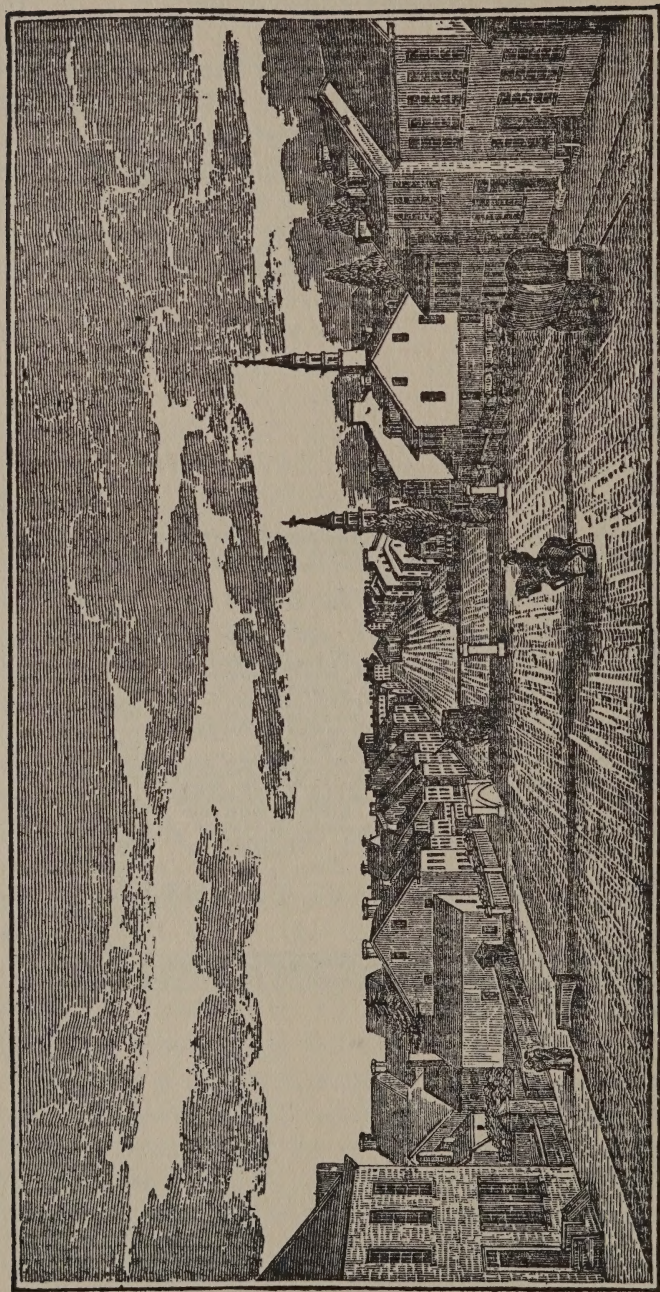
The people in Lebanon expressed their enthusiasm in the custom of the day by ringing of the bells. There were in 1776 only two bells in Lebanon hanging in the stone bell towers, which had been erected hard by both the Lutheran and Reformed log churches. These towers were of good size, having a first, second and third floor. In both of them Hessian prisoners were quartered for a short time. Both towers were later incorporated in the stone edifices, still in use by the congregations, to which the log churches gave way. The Reformed bell tower was surmounted by a weather vane in the design of a fish and the Lutheran tower by that of a rooster. The bell of the Reformed Congregation has been superseded by two very fine bells, and its whereabouts is not known, but the bell of the Lutheran Church is still in use. It is a beautiful bell weighing about 1000 pounds, and owing to the use of a considerable amount of silver in its composition it is one of the sweetest toned bells in America. It bears the inscription in raised letters,

*For the Lutheran congregation in Lebanon town,
Lancaster County, in the Province of Pennsylvania.
Pack and Chapman of London, Fecit 1770.*

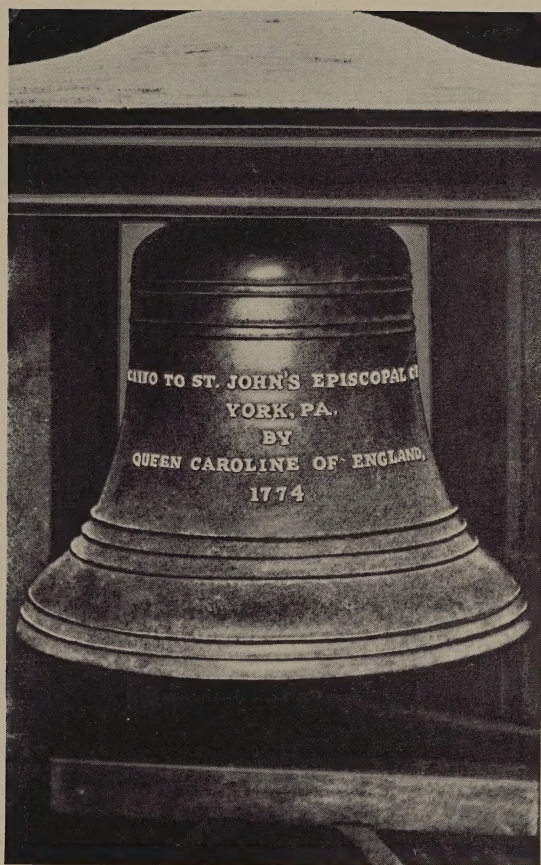
What is probably the oldest bell in Lebanon County is in possession of Elisabeth Heilman, at Sunny Side. It was placed by her on exhibition in the Pennsylvania Building for Lebanon County Day, August 20, at the Sesqui-Centennial. It is an iron bell and was cast by

Michael Gross, who owned in 1739 the Elisabeth Furnace, for Rev. John Casper Stoever, a Lutheran clergyman, who in 1740 placed it on his newly built mill on the Quittapahilla, where it frequently sounded the alarm of danger from attacks by Indians. An apparently well founded tradition has it that it pealed forth the glad tidings of freedom in 1776.

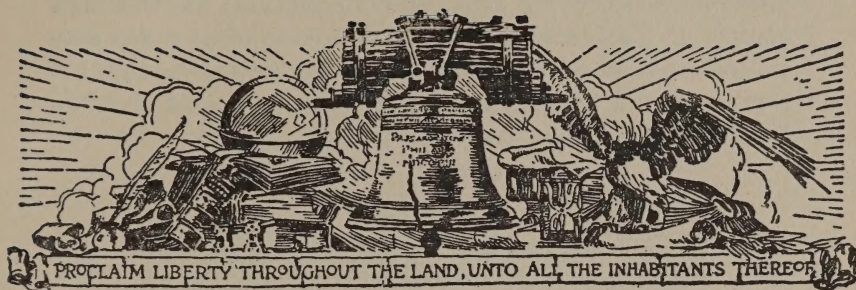




WESTERN ENTRANCE TO YORK (from an old print)
The bridge over the Codorus and the Baltimore Railroad are seen in the center. The
Market House in the distance is in Center Square, where stood the Court
House, occupied by the Continental Congress, 1777-1778



THE YORK COUNTY LIBERTY BELL



CHAPTER XIV

THE YORK COUNTY LIBERTY BELL

THE provincial Court House in Center Square, York, not only was the scene of the reading of the Declaration of Independence, but was for nine months (from September 30, 1777, to June 28, 1778) the place of meeting of the Continental Congress. With the exception of a single session, held at Lancaster, the Continental Congress held its sessions either in Philadelphia or in York. Unfortunately, this building was not preserved like Independence Hall. It was razed in 1842. Efforts are being made to have a reproduction of it erected in York for the use of the York County Historical Society.

York in 1777 was a village of two hundred and eighty-six houses and had approximately fifteen hundred inhabitants. It was the County Seat of the County of York, which was created by an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania on August 19, 1749. It named Thomas Cox, Michael Tanner, George Swope, Nathan Hussey and John Wright, Jr., as com-

missioners to carry out the formation of the new county of York and also to purchase land at some convenient place in the county, to be approved by the Governor and held in trust for the purpose of erecting on it a court house and prison.



In April, 1754, the commissioners entered into an agreement with William Willis, a skillful bricklayer, living at Willis' Springs, near the present Prospect Hill Cemetery, to build the walls of the new court house. Henry Clark, of Washington township, furnished the lumber; John Mein and Jacob Klein were employed as carpenters, and Robert Jones was engaged to haul the shingles from Philadelphia. The building was not completed until 1766.

It stood in the center of Continental Square, caused by the intersection of George and Market streets, and was two stories in height. The face of the York National Bank building so far as the first story is

concerned is a reproduction of the ancient structure. Several local artists of the early days of the 19th century, including Lewis Miller, Horace Bonham and William Wagner, have left pictures of the structure. It was brick to the square and frame in the gables. Its best representation is that of the poster of the Pennsylvania Railway Company, announcing the Sesqui Centennial celebration in York, October 13, 14, 15, 1927.

The building was 55 feet long and 45 feet wide, with entrances on the south and north sides. There was a window on either side of these doors, with two windows on the eastern and western ends. There were also two windows in the second story at each end and three on each side. An interior stairway to the right of the South George street door gave access to the second floor, which in the early days was used as county occupation for committee meetings offices, and during the congressional and executive sessions.

The Judge's desk, at which President Hancock and later President Laurens sat, was at the western end of the building. Back of this, on a small pedestal, stood a plain image representing a statue blindfolded, holding the scales of justice. Several tables and desks rested on the floor within the bar, immediately behind which stood a large tenplate wood stove, with an eight-inch pipe extending upward and then back to the east wall. The rows of seats to the rear of the bar inclined upward to the eastern end of the building. At the rear of the court room was a small gallery, reached by winding stairs. There was a second story room which was also available for meeting purposes.

When the building was razed in 1842, the Coat of Arms of Pennsylvania, which the clock maker, John Fisher, painted in 1796, was taken down. It may be

seen at the York Collegiate Institute. He also made the weather vane, the figure of Count Pulaski, which has also been preserved.

It was surmounted by a small cupola to which was raised, upon the receiving from the Committee of Safety by means of a courier, a copy of the Declaration of Independence for proclamation, the bell belonging to the Episcopal Mission, with which to summon the people and to ring out their approbation and joy.

The two young men who assumed leadership in the hanging of the bell were James Smith, who afterwards signed the immortal document, and Archibald McClean, who as Recorder of Deeds for York County, as one of his first acts, entered the Declaration of Independence together with the names of the signers in the records of the County. (See Deed Book 2-A.)

On January 18, 1777, Congress passed a resolution for the issuing of an official Copy of the Declaration of Independence with the names of the delegates from the several states subscribing for the archives of the different states.

Ordered, that an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independency, with the names of the members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on Record.

Mary Katharine Goddard, of Baltimore, was selected to print the important document. Copies attested by Charles Thomson and John Hancock were sent to each of the states. In the minutes of the assembly of Pennsylvania is found the following entry:

In Assembly, Feb. 26, 1777, P. M.

Ordered, that the said Declaration of Independence be put on the minutes of the House and that the same be entered on the records of this state when as office for such purposes shall be established.

York appears to be the only County of the State

that entered the Declaration on its records.

The history of the Liberty Bell in York has been well told by Rev. Paul S. Atkins, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, in his address on the occasion of the placing of the bell on exhibition in the Pennsylvania Building at the Sesqui-Centennial on July 23, Governor's Day:

Members of the Commission, Ladies and Gentlemen:

By authority of the vestry of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, York, and with the cordial approval of the citizens of the community we entrust today to your care and keeping for the duration of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition York's most cherished revolutionary relic, the old bell of St. John's Church. This bell not only rang out the glad tidings of the signing of the Declaration of Independence on Tuesday, July 9th, 1776, one day later than in some of the other counties of the State, but during that period from September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778, when York for nine months was the seat of our national government, its sweet tones summoned to their sessions the members of the Continental Congress.

Its history is bound up with the foundation and growth of this great republic. The gift of an English Queen during the Rectorship of the Rev. Daniel Batwell in 1774 through the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, its arrival in York found the church without a belfry. It was deposited on the pavement of Joseph Updegraff, Esq., in Center Square, now known as Continental Square, where it remained for some time. Little were the faithful church people of that day aware what loyal service that bell was destined to perform, nor how its music should not only toll the hour of religious worship, but herald also the dawn of National Liberty. For when the news of the Declaration of Independence reached York the bell was hoisted by the citizens to the cupola of the Court House and thus rendered its first service by ringing out the glad tidings far and wide. From 1776 until 1841 the bell remained in the State House, where for many years it served the State as well as the Church. It summoned the members of the Continental Congress to session when York was the Capitol of the Nation and for seventy years

it announced the hours of court during the week and summoned the people together for every popular gathering, while on Sunday it spread abroad the gladsome news that the worship of God was about to begin. It thus for many decades called men to the Temple of Justice on the one hand and the Temple of Truth on the other. Every event of national importance, its clear sweet tones in joy or sadness announced to a waiting village. It tolled the death of President Washington in 1799; joyously proclaimed, in 1814, following the announcement of Judge Joseph Henry, that a Treaty of Peace had been signed and the War with England ended; it bespoke the grief of the citizens as the funeral train of President Lincoln passed through York, and many years later, while tolling for the funeral of another martyred President, it cracked. Its last public service was rendered on November 11, 1919, when, with the taps of the old clapper, its voice was heard again in a Nation's rejoicing.

In 1841, when profane hands laid York's Temple of Liberty in the dust, the church authorities seized and, despite violent popular opposition, bore away the bell to a safe hiding place beneath the church, where it remained for several years, until the excitement had abated, when a belfry was erected on the church and the old bell hung therein. Soon afterwards it cracked and was taken to Baltimore between the backs of two mules, accompanied by two members of the Vestry, where it was recast, no new metal being added. It was cracked a second time while tolling for the funeral of President McKinley in 1901, was again recast and, cracking again in 1910, was removed from the tower and placed in the vestibule of the church.

In his centennial sermon of 1887 the then rector, Dr. Arthur Chilton Powell, speaks of it as next to the old Liberty Bell at Philadelphia, certainly the most historic bell in the country. It is this cherished possession we lend to this Exposition, confident that it will be carefully protected and believing that it has a message for the citizens of today, a reminder that only through respect for law and government can America hope to maintain the principles upon which this republic was founded, those principles to which we owe the great progress of her first 150 years.

Among the notable ringings of the York Liberty

Bell are:

The announcement of the Adoption of the Declaration of Independence, and the pealing forth of the approbation of the people of York on July 9, 1776.

The call to session for the members of the Continental Congress during the period that it met in York, September 30, 1777, to June 27, 1778, when the British, having evacuated Philadelphia, Congress returned and again assembled in Independence Hall.

The news of the surrender of Burgoyne and his entire army to the American forces at Saratoga, brought to York by a nephew of General Putnam, October 3, 1777.

The election of Henry Laurens as President of Congress and the First National Thanksgiving Proclamation in the history of the United States, November 1, 1777. Copies of the resolution of Congress were sent to the Governors of the thirteen states, naming Thursday, December 18, as Thanksgiving Day.

The service in York which was attended by the members of Congress was held in the First National Bank of York.

The adoption of the Articles of Confederation of the United States of America by a unanimous vote of Congress on November 15, 1777.

The departure of John Adams for Boston to go as Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of France, December 2, 1777.

It rang in the year 1778, which brought fortune to the infant republic. A feature of the festivities was drill in arms of "Congress's Own" military regiment commanded by Col. Thomas Hartley, designed by General Washington as guard to Congress, January 1, 1778.

It welcomed General Gates to York as the hero of Saratoga, to become President of the Board of War to succeed John Adams, January 19, 1778.

It announced the arrival of General Lafayette at York from Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge for the purpose of receiving the commission of major general of an independent command, January 30, 1778.

It called Congress to assemble in the session which marked

the disintegration of the "Conway Cabal," an effort to remove Washington from Commander-in-Chief and place Gates in his stead, February 3, 1778.

It acclaimed the arrival of Baron Von Steuben from the Court of Frederick the Great of Prussia, offering his services to Congress without pay. He was voted a commission as major general of volunteers and instructed to repair to Valley Forge, where Washington assigned him the duty of drilling his troops in the military tactics of Prussia, February 5, 1778.

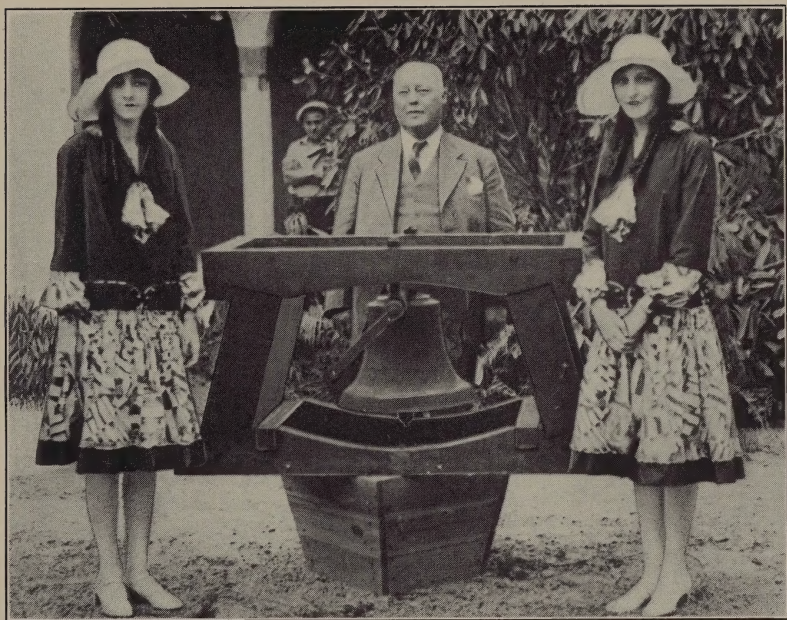
It announced the arrival of Simeon Deane with a letter from Benjamin Franklin containing the glad tidings, royal assurance and resolution of King Louis of France, "to establish the Sovereignty and Independence, absolute and unlimited, of the United States of America," with a copy of the Treaty of Amity and Commerce and the Treaty of Alliance under which the French Government agreed to send an army, a fleet and a vast sum of money, May 2, 1778.

It rang out the emphatic repudiation of Congress to the offer of the English Commissioners Extraordinary in writing, guaranteeing unto the "Colonies" (they ignored the states) PEACE and granting every favor the Colonies had ever besought of them, save one, the one thing they wanted, INDEPENDENCE, in the words, "Sirs, when the King of Great Britain shall be seriously disposed to put an end to unprovoked and cruel war, Congress are inclined to Peace."

It called Congress in session to hear the news of evacuation of Philadelphia by Sir Henry Clinton and the beginning of his march across New Jersey, June 7, 1778.

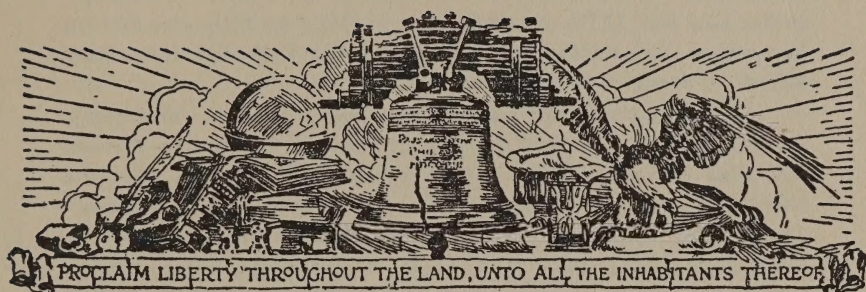
It called Congress to its last session in York, June 27, 1778, when it voted: "Resolved that Congress adjourn until Tuesday next, to meet at the State House in Philadelphia."

The bell continued to call the citizens of York to hear the announcement of important events, particularly the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and the final treaty of Peace in which England acknowledged the independence of the United States of America.



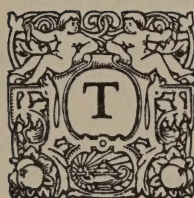
THE CHESTER LIBERTY BELL

In the court of the Pennsylvania Building. Hon. Samuel E. Turner
and the twin sisters, Sarah S. and Mary F. Roder



CHAPTER XV

THE CHESTER LIBERTY BELL



HE address of Hon. Samuel T. Turner, Mayor of Chester, on the occasion of placing the Bell of the Old Court House on exhibition in the Pennsylvania Building at the Sesqui-Centennial on July 2, 1926:

Upon all occasions when our nation has been called upon to defend our liberties and to maintain the civilization which we enjoy, this old bell has called the citizens of Chester to arms. Most of the recruiting in all the wars has been done in the Old Court House built in 1721.

Chester is the oldest settlement in Pennsylvania, being settled by the Swedes in 1645 and granted to William Penn in 1681 and the municipality constituted a corporated town in the same year. A monument marks the spot where Penn landed in 1682, known at present as Front and Penn Streets. The Pusey House, where Penn live in Upland, is still standing and is maintained as a land mark.

Honored by its selection for exhibition in the Pennsylvania Building at this Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition, this old court house bell of Chester has another mission to perform, that of

commemorating the 150th anniversary of the proclamation of the Declaration of Independence throughout the state of Pennsylvania, July 8th, 1776, of which prior to this time little was known, but which now through the efforts of the Rev. Dr. John Baer Stoudt is brought to our attention.

Like many another landmark in many another community, small attention was paid by the citizens of Chester to the old bell that on all occasions of importance tolled notes that the citizens might know there existed an emergency or that an occurrence had ensued that was worthy of more than passing notice.

Chester's old Court House bell preceded the State House bell to America by twenty-eight years. Whereas the Liberty Bell was cast in London and brought to the colony in 1752, the old bell of Chester which likewise was cast in London was shipped to Pennsylvania in 1724.

It has been ordered specially cast for use on the Court House, and local tradition has it that its reception in the community was not without enthusiasm. Arriving on an ox drawn wagon driven down from Philadelphia, the bell was the object of admiration and interest from hundreds of citizens for several days.

Shortly after it was hung in the Court House tower many people assembled in the highway before the building to hear the bell rung for the first time.

After that on all occasions of importance, such as the deaths of Presidents of the United States and other public officials, anniversaries of note, meetings of court, gatherings of citizens, and the calling together of the people to hear announcements affecting national, state, and local welfare, the bell was in use.

Without question, its most important pealing was announcing National Freedom in concert with the bell of Independence and the other liberty bells of the State. After the Declaration of Independence was agreed upon and copies of the same printed by Dunlap, the Continental Congress ordered copies sent to the several states and heads of the armies to be proclaimed by them.

The Committee of Safety of Pennsylvania ordered it read at noon on July 8th at the places where the election was being held. Accordingly, on July 8, 1776, after the local committee

had received its instruction, the old Court House bell sounded the call to assemble.

Local tradition again is responsible for the story of that notable gathering on Market street. Uncovered and with reverently bowed heads, the populace listened while the Declaration of Independence was read. It is said that there was no immediate cheering following the reading and that a local clergyman offered a prayer for Divine guidance for those who were entrusted with the destiny of the newly born republic. At the conclusion of the Assembly the bell again burst forth with joyous sounds ringing the significant tidings to those afar off. Then the people cheered, and in the evening burned tar barrels.

After sounding the news of the Freedom, the old bell remained in continuous use until 1856, when it was removed to make way for the erection of a clock tower. During the term of service on the Court House it was rung on the death of John Marshall, July 8, 1835. It was on this occasion, while tolling the death of the Chief Justice, that the Liberty Bell in Independence Hall was cracked.

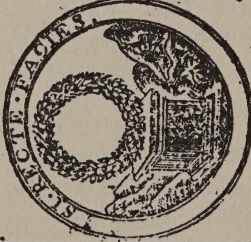
After being removed from the Court House, the Chester bell was hung in the tower of the Joseph Hoskin School at Welsh and Fifth Sts. Here it remained to call the children to their lessons until 1886, when it again was taken down.

The old bell remained inactive until the restoring of the old Court House in 1917-19. After the work was completed our former Governor, Hon. William C. Sproul, through whose generosity the building was preserved, caused the ancient chime to be hung again in the Court House Tower, and the following July 4th it was rung again, this time by James MacIntyre, former director of public health in Chester.

Since that time it has been used on all occasions similar to those that characterized its service in the days of old. The citizens of Chester are intensely proud of the old bell and of the traditions it represents.

THIRTY DOLLARS.

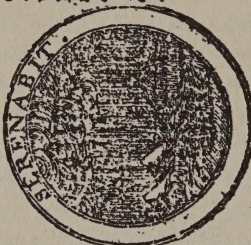
This Bill entitles the Bearer to receive THIRTY SPANISH milled DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution passed by Congress, at Yorktown, 11th April, 1778.



XXX DOLLARS.

SEVEN DOLLARS.

This Bill entitles the Bearer to receive SEVEN SPANISH milled DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution passed by Congress, at Yorktown, 11th April, 1778.



SEVEN DOLLARS.

Twenty Dollars. No.

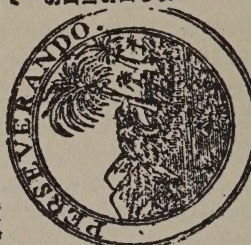
This Bill entitles the Bearer to receive TWENTY SPANISH milled DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution passed by Congress, at Yorktown, 11th April, 1778.



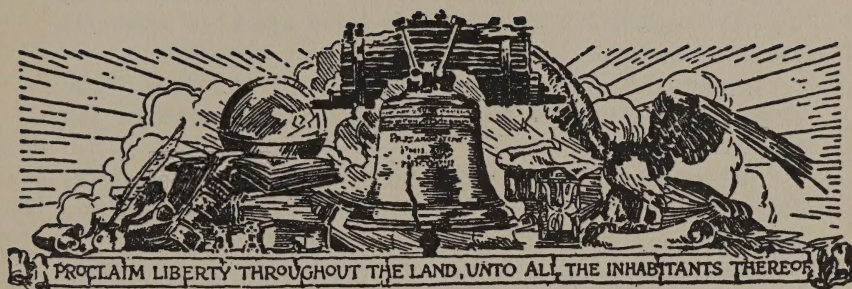
XX DOLLARS.

SIX DOLLARS.

This Bill entitles the Bearer to receive SIX SPANISH milled DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in Gold or Silver, according to a Resolution passed by Congress, at Yorktown, 11th April, 1778.



SIX DOLLARS.



CHAPTER XVI

BETHLEHEM'S INDEPENDENCE BELL



HE Independence Bell of Bethlehem is so named because it was cast in the month of July, 1776. It is worthy of special mention because of the importance of Bethlehem during the Revolutionary period.

Situated on the King's Highway over which troops frequently marched away to the scenes of war and over which they returned again worn, wasted, weary or wounded, the Moravians of Bethlehem, adverse to war, never failed, though their own supplies were low, to render succor. Well may Bethlehem be called the Good Samaritan of the American Revolution.

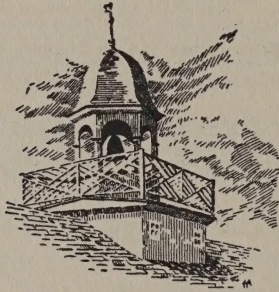
The following article from the facile pen of Elizabeth Lehman Myers appeared in the *Bethlehem Globe* July 6, 1926, not only tells the story of this historic bell but also that of its founder, Mathias Tommerup, who cast two of Pennsylvania's Liberty Bells, the Easton bell and the Allentown bell.

With the eyes of the nation turned upon Philadelphia and its Sesqui-Centennial, the historians of the thirteen colonies are all eagerly hunting, and marking their many relics, of which too few, alas, remain.

Bethlehem is different from many places, in that it is rich in memories, and still has much left that is of rare charm and inestimable value.

The recent trip of the Northampton County Court House bell to Philadelphia draws attention to the fact that it is a Moravian bell, made in Bethlehem in the year 1768.

But Bethlehem had an older bell than that, in fact, three older bells that still strike the quarters of the hour in the church clock tower.



THE TOWER ON THE BELL HOUSE

The large iron bell, hanging in the quaint little turret of the Bell House, was not the first to hang there. In June of 1746 a bell weighing 116 pounds was placed there, cast by Samuel Powell, of Germantown, a bell-forgers. He afterward lived in Bethlehem and was the first landlord of the Crown Inn.

The need for a town clock was very great, so an order for two brass dials was given to Augustine Neisser, also of Germantown, who placed the dials and their works on the north and south faces of the turret, and Powell cast two small bells to strike the quarters. This was in 1747. So in 1746 and 1747 Bethlehem had bells installed which are still in use. Powell, their maker, finally returned to Philadelphia, where he died, and was buried in the old graveyard that once existed in Washington Square.

But the passing of Powell did not leave the Moravians without a brazier, for in 1761 there arrived in Bethlehem, a Dane, a huge, blond giant, Matthias Tomerup, who took up his quarters in the Brethren's House, establishing his forge in subterranean room No. 1.

Here the Danish expert blew his fires, poured the molten metal, singing as he worked, for the gift of song was his—the soul of an artist and the skilled hand of the artisan—a New World Vulcan in the depths of Pennsylvania's forests.

His first bell is said to have been the refectory bell of the Brethren's House. The bells for the Sisters' and Widows' Houses, used as prayer bells and general purposes, followed. They are still hanging in their old wooden frames, in good condition. In April 1762, Tomerup finished a larger bell which was sent to Betharaba, the first Moravian settlement in North Carolina, and in 1768 he cast the Court House bell for Easton.

In 1769 Tomerup cast a bell for the Old Zion Reformed Church in Allentown, which later was used as the Allentown Academy bell.

Others followed until 1776, when he cast his last and most famous bell for the Bell House. It was a recast of the first Powell bell that weighed 116 pounds, for the tone of which was harsh.

Tomerup made two unsuccessful attempts; the metal was in such condition that he could not produce a clear tone, and he was in despair as he stood in his smoky forge. Finally he called for silver to qualify the baser alloy, to enable the molten stream to flow more freely into the mold. A purse of Spanish dollars was quickly collected by the anxious inhabitants, eager to again have their bell. Very carefully was the new metal fused and poured, and to the great joy of the Dane, a clear tone resulted, and a bell which sounded the keynote of A was finally finished and hung in the little steeple. It was rung for the first time on July 27th, 1776. Its weight was increased from 116 pounds to 228 pounds.

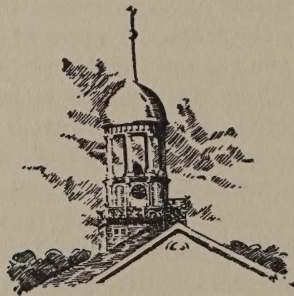
This is the bell which rang during all those eventful years in which our new nation was in the making; when the ragged, patriot army found refuge here; when the Moravians gave up their homes for a hospital and barracks—the bell whose summons

called to the Old Chapel on Cedar Square generals and statesmen in all the pomp and panoply of war, as well as the modest sisters and brethren who cared not for worldly grandeur. It tolled for the passing of more than five hundred unknown soldiers who died here in the hospitals, and whose bodies were buried on Monocacy Hill close by.

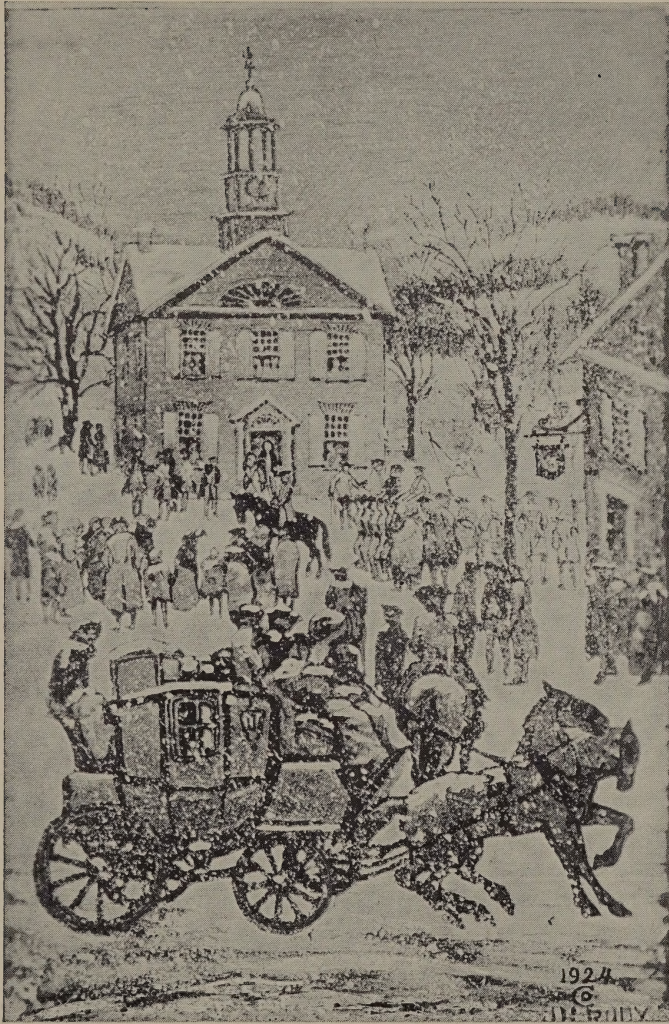
Rough, unkempt, with only the figures 1776 on its exterior, the bell is still in use; still doing service, calling the children to the school just beyond. The bell ringers, down to recent years, have all been women; old sisters living in the little white-washed rooms of the Bell House.

The little quarter-hour bells hang under the big bell of the large Moravian Church and cast as they were in 1746, having faithfully ticked off all the quarters of the hours since before the French and Indian War, steadily marking the flight of time, with ever and anon the clangor of the great bell above them, calling the faithful to the church of their fathers.

Tomerup removed to Christian Spring when the Continental Army came here in December of '76, and he had to vacate his quarters for the accommodation of the soldiers. He cast no more bells; so our Bell House bell has the honor of being his last one. W. C. Reichel always called it Bethlehem's Independence Bell, and in 1892 when Bethlehem celebrated its Sesqui-Centennial, the public exercises were conducted on the Bell House green, and the people were summoned by the ringing of the century-old bell.



THE TOWER OF THE MORAVIAN CHURCH



THE YORK COURT HOUSE, NEW YEAR'S EVE, 1777
By the courtesy of the First National Bank of York.



CHAPTER XVII

THE CHARTER OF PRIVILEGES TO THE PROVINCE & COUNTIES
WILLIAM PENN, Proprietary & Governr of the Province of
Pennsylvania & Territories thereunto belonging

To all to whom these presents shall come, sendeth Greeting:

WHEREAS, KING CHARLES THE SECOND, by his Letters Patents, under the Great Seal of England, bearing date the fourth day of March, in the year One Thousand Six hundred & Eighty, was Graciously pleased to Give and Grant unto me, my heirs & Assigns, forever, this Province of Pennsylvania, with Divers great Powers and Jurisdictions for the Well Government thereof; and whereas the King's Dearest Brother, James, Duke of York and Albany, &c., by his Deeds of feoffment under his hand & Seal, duly perfecting, bearing Date the Twenty-fourth Day of August, One thousand Six hundred Eighty & two, Did grant unto me, my heirs and Assigns, all that Tract of Land now Called the Territories of Pennsylvia, together with Powers and Jurisdictions for the good Government thereof; AND WHEREAS, for the Encouragement of all the freemen and Planters that might be Concerned in ye said Province and Territories, and for the good Government thereof, I, the said Willm. Penn, in the year One Thousand Six hundred Eighty & three, for me, by heirs and assigns, Did grant and Confirm unto all the freemen, Planters and adventurers therein, Divers Liberties, franchises & Propertys, as by the said Grant Entituled the FRAME of ye GOVERNMENT of the PROVINCE of PENNSYLVANIA & TERRITORIES

thereunto belonging, in AMERICA, may appear; which Charter or fframe, being found in some parts of it not so suitable to ye Present Circumstances of the Inhabitants, was in the third month, in the year One thousand seven hundred, Delivered up to me by six parts of seven of freemen of this Province and Territories, in General Assembly mett, provision being made in the said Charter for that end and Purpose; AND WHEREAS, I was then pleased to promise that I would restore the said Charter to them again with necessary alterations, or in Liew thereof, Give them another better adapted to answer the Present Circumstances & condition of the said Inhabitants, which they have now, by their Representatives in General Assembly mett at Philadelphia, Requested me to grant; know ye therefore, that I, for the further well being and good Govrmt of the said Province and Territories, and in pursuance of the Rights and Powers before mentioned, I, the said WILLIAM PENN, do Declare, grant and Confirm unto all the freemen, Planters and adventurers, and other inhabitants in this Province and Territories, these following Liberties, ffranchises and Privileges, so far as in me lyeth, to be held, enjoyed and kept by the freemen, planters & adventurers, & other Inhabitants of and in the said Province and Territories thereunto Annexed, forever;

FIRST: Because no people can be truly happy, though under the greatest Enjoyment of Civil Liberties, if abridg'd of the freedom of their Consciences as to their Religious profession & Worship; and Almighty God being the only Lord of Conscience, ffather of Lights & Spirits, and the author as well as object of all Divine Knowledge, ffaith and Worship, who only doth Enlighten the Mind & perswade and Convince the Understandings of People, I do hereby Grant and Declare that no person or persons, inhabiting in this Province or Territories; who shall Confess and acknowledge one Almighty God, the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the World, and Profess him of themselves obliged to live quietly under the Civil Government, shall be in any Case molested or prejudiced in his or their person or Estate because of his or their Consciencious perswasion or Practice, nor be compelled to frequent or maintain any Religious Worship, place or ministry contrary to his or their mind, or to do or suffer any other act or thing Contrary to their Religious perswasion. And that all persons who also profess to believe in JESUS CHRIST the SAVIOUR of the World, shall be Capable (notwithstanding their other perswasions and practices in Point of Conscience and Re-

ligion) to serve this Governmt in any Capacity, both Legislatively and Executively, he or they Solemnly promising, when Lawfully required, allegiance to the King as Sovereign, and fidelity to the Proprietor and Governour, and Taking ye attests as now Established, by the Law made at New Castle, in the year One Thousand seven hundred, Intitled an act Directing the attests of several offices and ministers, as now amended and Confirmed by this present Assembly.

SECONDLY: for the well governing of this Province and Territories, there shall be an Assembly Yearly Chosen by the freemen thereof, to Consist of four persons out of each County of most note for Virtue, Wisdom & Ability, (or of a greater number at any time as the Governour and Assembly shall agree,) upon the first day of October, forever; and shall sitt on the fourteenth day of the said month, at Philadelphia, unless the Governour and Council for the time being shall see Cause to appoint another place within the said Province or Territories, which assembly shall have power to Choose a Speaker and other their officers, and shall be Judges of the Qualifications and Elections of their own members, sitt upon their own adjournments, appoint Committees, prepare bills in or to pass into Laws, Impeach Criminals and Redress Grievances; and shall have all other powers and Privileges of an Assembly, according to the Rights of the free born subjects of England, and as is usual in any of the King's Plantaeons in America. And if any County or Counties shall refuse or neglect to Choose their Respective Representatives, as aforesaid, or if Chosen do not meet to serve in Assembly, those who are so Chosen & mett shall have the full power of an Assembly, in as Ample manner as if all the Representatives had been Chosen and mett; Provided they are not less than two thirds of the whole number thot ought to mett; And that the Qualifications of Electors & Elected, and all other matters and things Relating to Elections of Representatives to serve in Assemblies, though not herein particularly Exprest, shall be and Remain as by a Law of this Govermt, made at New Castle in the year One thousd seven hundred, Intitled an Act to ascertain the number of members of Assembly, and to Regulate the Elections.

THIRDLY: that the freemen in each Respective County, at the time and place of meeting for Electing their Representatives to serve in Assembly, may, as often as there shall be occasion, Choose a Double number of persons to present to the Govr for Sherifs and Coroners, to serve for three years, if they so long

behave themselves well, out of which respective Elections & Presentments. The Govr shall nominate and Commissionate One for each of the said offices, the Third Day after such presentment, or else the first named in such presentment for Each office, as aforesaid, shall stand and serve in that office for the time before Respectively Limited; and in case of death or Default, such vacancies shall be supplied by ye Governour to serve the End of the said Term: PROVIDED always, that if the said freemen shall at any time neglect or Decline to Choose a person or persons for Either or both the aforesaid offices, then and in such Case the persons that are or shall be in the Respective offices of Sherif or Coroner at the time of Election, shall remain therein untill they shall be Removed by another Election, as aforesaid. And that ye Justices of the Respective Counties shall or may nominate & present to the Govr, three persons to serve for Clerk of the Peace for the said County when there is a vacancy, One of which the Governour shall Commissionate within Ten Days after such presentment, or else the first nominated shall serve in the said office During good behaviour.

FOURTHLY: that the Laws of this Govrmt shall be in this stile, viz: [By the Governour with the Consent and approbation of the freemen in General Assembly mett,] and shall be, after Confirmation by the Governour, forthwith Recorded in the Rolls office, and kept at Philadia, unless the Govr and Assembly shall agree to appoint another place.

FIFTHLY: That all Criminals shall have the same Privileges of Witnesses and Council as their Prosecutors.

SIXTHLY: That no person or persons shall or may, at any time hereafter, be obliged to answer any Complaint, matter or thing Whatsoever Relating to Property before the Governr and Council, or in any other place but in the ordinary Courts of Justice, unless appeals thereunto shall be hereafter by Law appointed.

SEVENTHLY: That no person within this Governmt shall be Licensed by the Governor to keep Ordinary Tavern, or House of Publick Entertainment, but such who are first Recommended to him under the hand of the Justice of the Respective Counties, signed in open Court, wch Justices are and shall be hereby Impowered to suppress & forbid any person keeping such Publick House, as aforesaid, upon their misbehaviour, on such Penalties as the Law doth or shall direct and to Recommend others from time to time as they shall see occasion.

EIGHTHLY: If any person through Temptation or melancholly, shall Destroy himself, his Estate, Real & Person, shall, notwithstanding, Descend to his wife and Children or Relations as if he had Died a natural Death; and if any person shall be Destroyed or kill'd by Casualty or accident, there shall be no forfeiture to the Governour by Reason thereof; And no act, Law or Ordinance, whatsoever, shall at any Time hereafter be made or done to alter, Change or Diminish the form or effect of this Charter, or any part or Clause therein, Contrary to the true Intent and meaning thereof, without the Consent of the Govr for the time being, and Six parts of Seven of the Assembly mett. But because the happiness of mankind depends so much upon the Enjoying of Liberty of their Consciences, as aforesaid, I do hereby Solemnly Declare, promise and Grant for me, my heirs and assigns, that the first article of this Charter, Relating to Liberty of Conscience, and Every part and Clause therein, according to the true Intent and meaning thereof, shall be kept and remain without any alteration, Inviably forever.

And LASTLY, I, the said William Penn, Proprietor & Govr of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto belonging, for my self, my heirs and Assigns, have solemnly Declared, Granted and Confirmed, and do hereby Solemnly Declare, Grant and Confirm, that neither I, my heirs or Assigns, shall procure or do any thing or things whereby the Liberties in this Charter Contained and Exprest, nor any part thereof, shall be infringed or Broken; and if any thing shall be procured or done by any person or persons, Contrary to these presents, it shall be held of no force or effect.

IN WITNESS whereof, I, the said William Penn, att Philadia, in Pennsylvania, have unto this present Charter of Liberties sett my hand and Broad Seal, this Twenty Eight Day of October, In the Year of our Lord One thousand Seven hundred and one, being the thirteenth year of the Reign of King WILLIAM the Third, over England, Scotland, France and Ireland, &c., and in the Twenty first year of my Govrmt. And Notwithstanding the Closure and test of this present Charter, as aforesaid, I think fitt to add this following proviso thereunto as part of the same, that is to say: that notwithstanding any Clause or Clauses in the above menconed Charter, obliged the Province and Territories to Join together in Legislation, I am Content and do hereby Declare that If the Representatives of the Province and Territories shall not hereafter agree to Joyn together in Legislation, and if the

same shall be signified to me or my Deputy, in open Assembly or otherwise, from under the hands and Seals of the Representatives (for the time being) of the province or Territories, or the major part of Either of them, any time within three years from the date hereof; That in such Case the Inhabitants of Each of the three Counties of this Province shall not have Less than Eight persons to Represent them in Assembly for the Province, and the Inhabitants of the Town of Philadia (when the said Town is incorporated) Two persons to Represent them in Assembly; and the Inhabitants of Each County in the Territories shall have as many persons to Represent them in a Distinct Assembly for ye Territories as shall be by them Requested, as aforesaid, Notwithstanding which seperation of the Province and Territories in Respect of Legislation, I Do hereby promise, Grant and Declare that the Inhabitants of both Province & Territories shall separately Enjoy all other Liberties, Privileges and benefitts Granted Jointly to them in this Charter; any Law usage or Custom of this Govrmt heretofore made & practised, or any Law made and passed by this General Assembly to the Contrary hereof, Notwithstanding.

Copia Vera.

WILLIAM PENN.

p. JOS. ANTROBUS,

Clerk of the Assembly.

This Charter of Privileges being Distinctly Read in Assembly, and the whole & every part thereof being approved of and agreed to by us, we do thankfully Receive the same from our Proprietor & Govr, at Philadelphia, This Twenty Eight Day of October, 1701.

Signed in behalf and by order, of the Assembly

Edwd. Shippen,
Phineas Pemberton,
Samll. Carpenter,
Griffith Owen,
Caleb Pusey,
Thos. Story.

p. JOS. GROWDON, Speaker.

Propry. & Gov'r's Council.

Recorded in the Rolls Office at Philadelphia, In Patent Book A., Vol. 2nd, pa. 125 to 129, The 31st of 8th Mo., 1701.

By me, THOS. STORY, Mr. ibim.

The Govr also at the same time Signed the Charter for the City Philadelphia, dated ye 25th Instant, with other Charters and Commissions, & particularly a Commission of Property to Edwd.

Shippen, Griffith Owen, Thos. Story & James Logan, Impowering them or any three of them, to grant Lotts & Lands & make Titles, &c. Also a Commission to the Council in these words:

WILLIAM PENN, true and absolute Proprietary & Governour in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Territories thereunto belonging:

To all to whom these Presents shall Come, sendeth Greeting:

Know ye that I have nominated, appointed and ordained my trusty and Well beloved friends, Edwd. Shippen, Jno. Guest, Samuel Carpenter, William Clark, Thos. Story, Griffith Owen, Phineas Pemberton, Samuel finney, Caleb Pusey and Jno. Blunston, to be my Council of State for the Govrmt of the said Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties Annexed, of whom any four shall be a Quorum, to Consult and assist, with the best of their advice & Council, me or my Lieutenant or Deputy Governour for the time being, in all Public affairs and matters relating to the said Govrmt, and to the Peace, safty and well being of the People thereof, and in the absence of me and my Lieut. out of the said Province & Territories, or upon my Lieuts Decease or other incapacity, I do by these Presents give and Grant to the said Edward Shippen, Jno Guest, Samuel Carpenter, Willm. Clark, Thos. Story, Griffith Owen, Phineas Pemberton, Samll. finney, Caleb Pusey and John Blunston, or any five of them, to Exercise all and Singular the powers, Jurisdiction and authorities whatsoever, to me & my heirs, by Vertue of the Royal Charter or Letters Patent of King Charles the Second, given and Granted, that are or shall be necessary for the well governing of the said Province and Territories, and for the Administring, Maintaining & Executing of Justice, & providing for the safty and well being of the said People during such absence, they and each of them, the said Edwd. Shippen, Jno. Guest, Samll. Carpenter, William Clark, Thos. Story, Griffith Owen, Phineas Pemberton, Samll. finney, Caleb Pusey and Jno. Blunston, to Continue in Place till my further order shall be known: and I do further hereby grant to my Litt. Govr for the time being, full power and authority, upon the Decease or removal of any of the said Council, to nominate and appoint others to serve in their place & Stead, also to add to the number of Council now appointed, and to appoint a president of ye said Council, when and so often as my said Lieut. shall see Cause; and in Case he shall not appoint a President, then the first named, or the next to him shall and is hereby empowered to take the Chair.

Given under my hand and great Seal of this Province, at Philadelphia, the Twenty Eighth of October, in the Thirteenth year of the Reign of King William the third, over England, &c., and the One & Twentieth of my Government.

Annoq Domini 1701.

WILLIAM PENN.

Recorded in the Rolls Office at Philadelphia, in Patent Book A., vol. 2, page 154, 155, this 11th of 9th month, 1701.

By me, THOS. STORY, Mr. ibim.

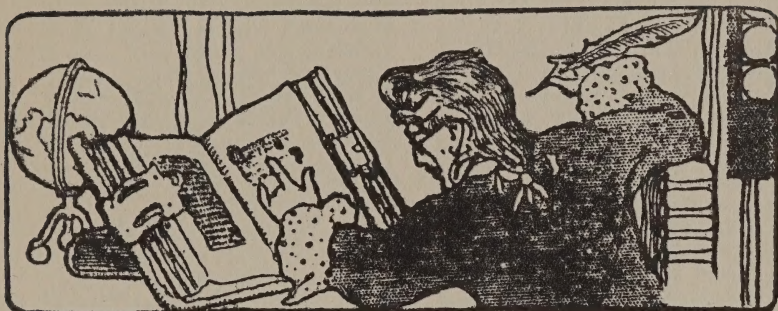




THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF VICTORY AT SARATOGA TO THE
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS AT YORK

By the courtesy of the First National Bank of York.

INDEX



I N D E X

NAMES

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| <i>Able</i> , John, 134 | Barr, Edward, 142 |
| Abel, Leonard, 145 | Barr, James, 23, 26 |
| Adams, John, 1, 3, 4, 5, 14, 30,
78, 81, 103, 108, 111, 130, 175 | Bartholomew, Benjamin, 25 |
| Adams, Samuel, 4, 77, 78 | Bartholomew, Edward, 16, 25 |
| Agnew, John, 23 | Bartholomew, Henry, 72 |
| Allen, John, 80 | Barton, Bernard, 64 |
| Allen, William, 80 | Batwell, Rev. Daniel, 173 |
| Alexander, Hugh, 17, 26 | Baxton, Col., 140 |
| Allison, Francis, 72, 74 | Bayard, John, 16, 18 |
| Allison, John, 17, 23 | Beard, John, 23 |
| Allison, Mayor, 84 | Beidelman, Rosanna, 137 |
| Alshouse, Henry, 139-141 | Berlin, Abraham, 23 |
| Anderson, James, 23 | Berlin, Isaac, 139, 141 |
| Andrew, Jacob, 139, 141 | Beyer, Peter, 139, 140 |
| Anthony, Peter, 21, 23, 135 | Biddle, Charles, 34 |
| Antis, Frederick, 16, 22, 25 | Biddle, Edward, 55 |
| Armstrong, Col., 77 | Biddle, James, 27, 28 |
| Armstage Tavern, 30 | Biddle, Owen, 25, 27, 28, 29 |
| Arndt, Jacob, 26 | Binder, Capt., 119 |
| Arndt, John, 139, 141 | Bird, Mark, 17, 18 |
| Arndt, Philip, 139 | Bittel, William, 142 |
| Ashbridge, George, 50 | Bittenbender, Conrad, 139, 141 |
| Atkins, Rev. Paul S., 173 | Bittenbender, Stoffel, 142 |
| Atler, William, 17 | Blewer, Joseph, 16, 25 |
| Atlee, 18 | Blumer, Rev. Abraham, 148 |
| Audenried, Charles Y., 126 | Blumston, Jno., 191 |
| | Blyth, Benjamin, 23 |
| | Bond, Dr., 81 |
| <i>Bailey</i> , Thomas, 152 | Bonham, Horace, 171 |
| Bancroft, 46 | Bork, Adam, 139, 141 |
| Barge, Jacob, 16 | Borlin, Archibald, 142 |

- Bouvier, Capt., 119
 Bowling, Thomas, 92, 121
 Boyle, Orrin E., 147
 Breinig, Col. George, 23, 143
 Brewster, Samuel, 16
 Brider, Jacob, 139, 141
 Brink, Thomas, 142
 Brook, Cornelius, 142
 Brooks, Matthew, 16
 Brown, James, 26
 Brown, Matthew, 16, 26
 Brown, Samuel, 50
 Brown, William, 17, 23
 Budden, Capt., 130
 Buell, A. C., 47
 Bull, John, 16, 18, 25
 Bull, Thomas, 22
 Burd, John, 26
 Burgoyne, Gen., 175
 Burke, 100
 Burkholder, Peter, 26
 Burrell, Percy, J., 158
 Bush, Henry, 139, 140, 141
 Bush, John, 139, 141
 Bush, Philip, 139, 140
 Byrd, Admiral Richard, 127
 Byron, Admiral, 106

Cadwalader, George, 119
 Camden, Lord, 95, 100
 Cannon, James, 25
 Carl, C. Geene, 144
 Carnegey, Alexander, 142
 Carpenter, Samuel, 190, 191
 Carroll, Charles, 112
 Cattel, Ed. J., 125
 Carmichael, John, 26
 Chambers, Cornelius, 142
 Chandler, Thomas, 50
 Chang, Li Hung, 128
 Cessna, John, 25
 Charles II, 191
 Chatham, Lord, 100
 Chapman, Abraham, 50
 Chass, Joseph, 140, 141
 Christ, George, 134
 Citherall, James, 3, 4
 Cist, 90
 Clark, Mary, 60
 Clark, Henry, 170
 Clark, Robert, 22, 50, 90
 Clark, William, 17, 26, 191

 Clarke, Walter, 26
 Claypole, David C., 7, 109
 Cleveland, Grover, 82, 83
 Clinton, Gen., 176
 Clouter, Thomas, 26
 Clymer, George, 25, 27, 28
 Coates, William, 16, 22, 25
 Colhoon, John, 17
 Collins, Lewis, 140, 141
 Conway, Gen., 100
 Cook, Edward, 17, 26
 Cook, William, 17, 18, 26
 Cooke, Gov., 10
 Cooper, Calvin, 50
 Cornwallis, Lord, 106, 107, 176
 Corry, Samuel, 140, 141
 Cower, John, 141
 Cox, John, 16
 Cox, Thomas, 169
 Creigh, John, 17, 18
 Crazert, Francis, 26
 Crauford, James, 26
 Creitz, D. H., 82, 83
 Crim, Mrs., 113
 Cummings, Thomas, 50
 Cunningham, James, 17, 18
 Cunningham, Samuel, 25
 Curtrile, Moses, 142
 Cuyler, Theodore, 122

Davidson, Samuel, 17, 23
 Davies, Thomas W., 127
 Davis, Cabel, 17, 18
 Davis, Gab., 22
 Deane, Simeon, 176
 Deane, Joseph, 16
 Dehuff, H., 22
 DeKalb, Gen., 76, 79
 Delaney, Sharp, 16
 Deming, E. W., 75
 Derr, Martin, 140
 Deshler, David, 17, 23, 143
 Depue, Benjamin, 17, 140
 Depue, Nicholas, 17, 23
 Dickinson, John, 55
 Dicks, Peter, 50
 Diehl, Nicholas, 140
 Dingman, Samuel, 142
 Dofferd, Jacob, 140
 Dolby, Joseph, 106
 Don, Pedro Emperor, 124
 Dornblaeser, Jost, 140

- Donaldson, Joseph, 26
 Drinker, Elizabeth, 74, 106, 107, 109, 110
 Duane, James, 78
 Dubbs, Rev. A. J. G., 149
 Dubbs, Rev. Joseph S., 148-149
 Duche, Rev. Jacob, 73, 131
 Duer, William, 77, 78
 Duffield, William, 26
 Dulany, Daniel, 95
 Dresbach, Simon, 23, 26

Eckhart, Jacob, 22
 Eckhart, Valentine, 17, 22, 26
 Eckel, William, 120
 Edelman, George, 139
 Edgar, James, 17, 26
 Edinger, George, 140, 141
 Eduard, David, 92
 Edwards, James, 17, 26
 Elliott, Benjamin, 26
 Elliott, Daniel, 22
 Elliott, William, 17
 Emmes, Benjamin, 141
 Engler, Jacob, 140
 Erb, Lawrence, 140
 Essigh, George, 140
 Epsy, David, 17, 18
 Erb, Jacob, 22
 Evans, —, 72, 74
 Evans, Evan, 17
 Evans, Hugh, 49
 Evans, William, 17
 Everett, Abener, 141
 Everets, Adam, 140

Farmer, Lewis, 106
 Fairlamb, Samuel, 17
 Falstick, John, 140
 Farrell, James, 140
 Fatzinger, Henry, 140
 Ferree, Richard, 22
 Fish, William, 142
 Flemming, John, 26
 Flower, Col. Benjamin, 72, 73, 74
 Folsom, Nath'l, 78
 Follweiler, Jessie D., 82
 Fook, Paul, 30
 Forbes, Gen., 89
 Foresman, Alexander, 141
 Franklin, Benjamin, 1, 4, 16, 24, 25, 49, 66, 93, 100, 176

 Fraunfelder, Jacob, 140, 141
 Freas, Peter, 140
 Fretz, Henry, 140, 141
 Fruchty, Antony, 140
 Fry, George, 139
 Furley, Benjamin, 48

Galbrath, Bartram, 25
 Gardner, Joseph, 22
 Garrigues, Jacob, 24
 Gates, Gen., 175
 George III, 95, 97
 Gerhart, John, 23, 143
 Gerry, Eldridge, 3, 4
 Gibbons, Joseph, 50
 Gimbel, Elias A., 127
 Goddard, M. Katherine, 12, 172
 Gordon, Lewis, 138, 139
 Graff, Andrew, 17
 Gray, George, 27
 Gray, Neigel, 17, 18, 23, 26
 Green, Joseph, 23
 Greenwald, Philip, 22
 Gregory, James, 23
 Gress, Michael, 139
 Grier, John, 25
 Griffith, Owen, 191
 Goodwin, George, 16
 Growdon, Jos., 196
 Grownow, Lewis, 17, 22
 Grub, Nathaniel, 50
 Guest, Jno., 191
 Gurney, Francis, 16

Hacker, Rev. T. J., 84
 Haldeman, Jacob, 22
 Haller, Henry, 17, 18
 Hamilton, Andrew, 47
 Hamilton, Alexander, 110
 Hamilton, Gov. James, 89
 Hamilton, William, 16
 Hampton, Joseph, 50
 Hancock, John, 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 28, 33, 77, 78, 100, 111, 172
 Harrison, Benjamin, 4, 6, 77, 78
 Harrison, James, 39
 Hark, Rev. Max, 164
 Harple, Christopher, 139, 141
 Harple, John, 140
 Harris, John, 17, 23, 26
 Hart, Col. Joseph, 16, 18, 22, 25, 139, 141

- Hartnett, Cornelius, 77, 78
 Hartley, Col. Thomas, 175
 Hartzel, Jonas, 23
 Haupt, Rev. C. E., 162, 164
 Haupt, Nicholas, 83
 Hawker, Capt., 95
 Hay, John, 17, 23, 26
 Hayer, Michael, 23
 Headley, Joel T., 70
 Heiberger, W. H., 137
 Heilman, Elisabeth, 166
 Herne, Capt., 130
 Hersher, Andrew, 139
 Hewit, Thomas, 23
 Hiester, Gabriel, 26
 Hiester, Joseph, 17
 Hill, Henry, 16, 25
 Herrin, John, 142
 Hisson, Abner, 142
 Hisson, William, 142
 Hockley, Thomas, 17
 Hockley, Henry, 50, 17, 18
 Hodge, 26
 Hoge, Jonathan, 26
 Hooker, Gen., 124
 Hoppes, Gen. R. L., 148
 Howe, Gen., 72, 80, 104
 Howell, Samuel, 25, 27, 28
 Hubley, John, 25
 Hugh, Alexander, 17, 18
 Hunter, Daniel, 17, 22, 26
 Hussey, Nathan, 169
 Hyndshaw, James, 139, 141

Ingels, Richard, 88

Jackson, Andrew, 82
 Jackson, Dr. Hall, 77
 Jacobs, Cornelius, 142
 James II, 88, 89
 James, Duke of York, 185
 Jaynes, Capt. Timothy, 141, 142
 Jefferson, Thomas, 1, 4, 46, 110, 111
 Jeffers, Ralph, 141
 Jeffries, Joseph, 23
 Jenkins, David, 17
 Johnston, Adam, 142
 Jones, John, 90
 Jones, Jos., 78
 Jones, Jessie, 23
 Jones, Robert, 170
 Jones, Thomas, 26

 Johnston, William, 142

Keller, John, 25
 Keller, Joseph, 139, 141
 Kelly, Edward, 92
 Kelly, John, 26
 Kendrick, Mayor, 127
 Kennedy, David, 17
 Kern, Peter, 139-140
 Kepler, John, 139
 Kichline, Peter, 139
 Kichline, Jacob, 139
 Kidd, John, 16, 18
 Kieffer, Andrew, 139
 Kile, John, 23
 Kirkbride, Joseph, 25
 Kirkbride, Nathan, 50
 Klein, Jacob, 170
 Klein, H. M. J., 147, 157, 162
 Koehler, Michael, 140
 Kready, Laura F., 158
 Kress (Gress), Michael, 146
 Kuhl, Fredercik, 22, 25
 Kuhn, Casper, 22
 Kuhn, Isaac, 140
 Kuhn, Michael, 29

Lafayette, Gen., 77, 110, 112, 175
 Lahr, Peter, 146
 Laurens, Henry, 77, 78, 171, 175
 Lavinger, Christopher, 26
 Law, Richard, 78
 Lawrence, T., 81
 Lee, Richard Harding, 3, 4, 14, 77, 78, 101, 109, 124
 Leech, Thomas, 51, 90
 Leinbach, Frederick, 134
 Leiper, James, 23
 Leister, Lester, 54, 90, 130
 Lieser, Frederick, 82
 Leshner, John, 26
 Levering, Bishop, 78
 Levers, Francis, 133
 Levers, Robert, 17, 18, 23, 133
 Lewis, Daniel, 140
 Lewis, Robert, 16
 Lewis, Thomas, 17, 23
 Lile, Aaron, 142
 Lilly, Thomas, 23
 Lincoln, Abraham, 122, 123
 Lippard, George, 16

- Livingstone, Robert, 4
 Livingstone, William, 1
 Lloyd, Hugh, 17, 23
 Lloyd, Thomas, 55
 Logan, Deborah, 34
 Logan, James, 42, 54, 55
 Loller, Robert, 16, 22, 25
 Longberry, Michael, 142
 Longfellow, H. W., 130
 Loromon, Wm., 16
 Lossing, 67, 70, 121
 Loudon, Lord, 89
 Louis XVI, 106
 Lowman, Lodowick, 17
 Lowrey, Alexander, 17, 25
 Lowrey, Bartram, 17
 Lopley, Benjamin, 16
 Ludwig, Christopher, 16
 Ludy, Dr. Robert, 152
 Lukens, Charles, 23
 Lutz, Nicholas, 17
 Lyle, Robert, 140

Mackey, John, 25
 Marden, R. R., 65
 Masaryk, Thomas, 125
 Markham, William, 40, 42
 Marks, Henry, 133
 Marchant, Henry, 78
 Marshall, Christopher, 16, 30
 Marshall, John, 108, 109, 112, 113, 121, 176
 Marsteller, Philip, 25
 Martin, Joseph, 139, 141
 Martin, Robert, 16, 26
 Massey, Samuel, 22
 Mather, Joseph, 16, 18
 Matlack, Timothy, 16, 25, 73
 Maxwell, James, 23
 Mears, Thomas, 130
 Mein, John, 770
 Mertz, Conrad, 140
 Mickley, John Jacob, 83
 Mickley, Minnie, 84
 Miles, Samuel, 27
 Middagh, Peter, 141
 Middugh, John, 140
 Miller, Abraham, 26
 Miller, Bernhardt, 140
 Miller, Heinrich, 7, 103
 Miller, Lewis, 171
 Miller, Peter, 164
 Milligan, James, 16
 Milligan, Robert, 23
 Miner, Casper, 142
 Minam, Joseph, 140, 141
 Minninger, David, 142
 Mintzer, Capt., 119
 Mitchell, William, 23
 Montgomery, William, 17
 Moore, John, 23
 Morgan, Evan, 49
 Morgan, Jacob, 17, 22, 26
 Morris, Anthony, 91
 Morris, Joshua, 49
 Morris, Gov. Robert H., 89
 Morris, Samuel, 27
 Morris, Samuel C., 16
 Morrow, Alexander, 23
 Morrow, James, 23
 Moulder, Joseph, 16, 18
 Muhlenberg, Rev. F. A. C., 166
 Murphy, Cpat., 119
 Musser, F. C., 157, 172
 Myers, Elisabeth L., 181
 Mack, Henry, 142
 Maclay, John, 17
 Maclay, James
 MacIntyre, James, 179
 M'Allister, Richard, 17, 18
 Mc'Camant, J., 22
 McCarty, William, 142
 McClean, Archibald, 172
 McConnell, Robert, 23
 McClellan, John, 26
 McClellan, William, 23
 McCormic, 17
 McDowell, Gen., 124
 McGeary, Clement, 23
 McKany, John, 22
 McKeen, Thomas, 4, 16
 McKinley, William, 174
 McMullen, John, 22
 McNair, Andrew, 92
 McPherson, Robert, 17, 26
 M'Lean, 17, 18, 26
 McCracken, Samuel, 140
 McFarran, John, 140

Nagle, Capt., 155
 Nayler, James, 23
 Neisser, Augustine, 182
 Nesbit, John, 23
 Nicola, Col., 172
 Nixon, John, 28, 29, 30, 33
 Norris, Charles, 34

- Norris, John, 24
 Norris, Isaac, 49, 51, 54, 56, 90
Oakley, Violet, 39
 Okley, John, 76
 Ott, Elias, 142
 Otto, Bodo, 17
 Overfield, Richard, 140
 Owen, Griffith, 50, 190
Pack, 130
 Parker, Joseph, 27, 28
 Pass, 53, 90
 Patterson, Arthur, 50
 Patterson, John M., 126
 Pawling, Henry, 49
 Pearce, Palatiah, 142
 Pemberton, Phineas, 190, 191
 Penn, Hannah, 41, 42
 Penn, John, 42, 73, 74
 Penn, Richard, 42, 152
 Penn, Thomas, 42, 152
 Penn, William, 13, 36, 37, 38,
 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47,
 49, 66, 178, 185, 186, 189, 190,
 191, 192
 Perry, James, 17, 26
 Pershing, Gen. J. J., 127
 Pinchot, Gifford, 127, 128
 Piper, John, 17, 18
 Pitt, 95
 Plato, 38
 Polk, Col. William, 74, 75, 78
 Porter, Thomas, 25
 Porter, W. W., 125
 Potts, James, 16, 26
 Potts, Thomas, 25
 Powell, Rev. A. C., 174
 Powell, Joseph, 26
 Powell, Samuel, 182, 183
 Prestes, Hon. Julio, 127
 Price, Elisha, 17
 Pulaski, 172
 Pussey, Caleb, 190
 Putnam, Gen., 175
Ralston, John, 26
 Rankin, William, 26
 Rauch, Emanuel J., 120
 Raymond, Aurelia F., 67
 Raymon, George, 140
 Read, Joseph, 17
 Reager, Frederick, 140, 141
 Reaser, Paul, 140, 141
 Reaser, Philip, 140
 Reichel, Rev. W. C., 184
 Reily, Richard, 17
 Reinhard, H. P., 83
 Reiter, Rev. A., O., 140
 Reno, Hon. Claude, 7, 147
 Rhoads, Henry, 26
 Rhoads, Peter, 26, 143, 148
 Rhode, Michael, 142
 Righter, Peter, 139
 Rittenhouse, David, 25, 76
 Roberdeau, Daniel, 27, 101
 Robinson, William, 16
 Rochambeau, Count, 124
 Rickingham, Marquis, 100
 Rodney, Caesar, 3, 6
 Rodney, Thomas, 6
 Rogers, John, 23
 Ross, Col. George, 24, 25
 Ross, John, 139-141
 Ros, Thomas, 142
 Roth, Christian, 139, 141
 Ruhe, Joseph, 145-146
 Rush, Benjamin, 16
 Rutledge, Edward, 14
Savage, James, 23
 Saylor, Daniel, 139
 Schaadt, J. Allen, 105
 Schaffer, Hon. Paul N., 154
 Schlatter, Rev. Michael, 147
 Schlosser, George, 16, 25
 Schriner, Jacob, 16, 25
 Schuyler, Gen., 11
 Scott, Freeman, 118
 Scott, Patrick, 23
 Scott, Robert, 139
 Segel, Benj., 16
 Sener, Gotlieb, 163
 Sener, J. Fredeerick, 163
 Shaner, Thomas, 152
 Shaw, William, 23
 Sheed, William, 24
 Shimer, Isaac, 139, 141
 Sheridan, Gen., 124
 Sherman, Gen., 124
 Shilbin, George, 139
 Shoemaker, Isaac, 139
 Shoup, Henry, 139, 141
 Shook, John, 139, 141
 Sidney, Algernon, 40
 Siegel, Henry, 139

- Simonton, James, 140
Sippel, Rev. Simon, 147
Sketchley, Morton, 17
Slagle, Henry, 17, 27
Slaymaker, Henry, 25
Small, Capt., 119
Smiley, John, 17
Smith, Conrad, 139
Smith, James, 17, 26, 172
Smith, John, 49, 139
Smith, Jonathan, 16, 18
Smith, Mayor, 125
Smith, Robert, 25
Smith, Samuel, 25
Stidinger, Mathias, 139, 140
Story, Thomas, 190, 191
Stout, Christian, 140
Stout, Joseph, 140
Stoudt, Rev. John B., 147, 148
Stowe, Charles, 53, 90
Strawbridge, Thomas, 25
Stroud, Jacob, 26
Stuart, Mayor, 84
Spiker, Benjamin, 17, 26
Sproul, Hon. W. C., 179
Swartwood, Morris, 142
Swope, George, 169
Sybert, Thomas, 140
Syllyman, Alexander, 140
- Tanner*, Michael, 169
Taylor, George, 134
Taylor, James, 23
Taylor, John, 142
Taylor, Philip, 142
Thomas, Richard, 17
Thomson, Charles, 2, 8, 33, 73, 172
Thorbahn, H. Clifton, 158
Tommerop, Mathias, 134, 145, 146, 181, 183
Trotter, Joseph, 69
Trumball, Gov., 10
Turner, Hon. S. E., 178
Tweed, Robert, 22
- Unangst*, Henig, 140
Ulrich, Rev. Harry E., 162
Updegraff, Joseph, 173
- Vanderslice, Henry, 155
Vangarder, Jacob, 23
Vanhorn, William, 25
- Vandermark, Samuel, 142
Van Middlesworts, Abraham, 25
Vannatton, John, 142
Vansant, Garret, 50
Von Steuben, Baron, 176
- Wagner*, William, 171
Wagoner, Jacob, 140
Wagoner, Frederick, 140-141
Wallace, James, 16, 22
Wallace, William R., 67
Walker, Richard, 50
Wannamaker, Brown, 75
Ward, Gen., 11
Warner, Eduard, 49, 51, 90
Warrand, Wiliam, 140, 141
Warren, James, 4
Warton, Thomas, 27, 28
Washington, Gen., 3, 10, 11, 71, 76, 100, 108, 109, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 121, 174, 175, 176
Washington, Martha, 107
Weidknecht, Adam, 140, 141
Weidknecht, Henry, 140
Weidknecht, Jacob, 140, 141
Weitzel, John, 17, 18, 26
Welds, Thomas, 142
Wells, H. G., 38
Welsch, Thomas, 22
Westcott, Thomas, 113, 114
Westfall, Joseph, 142
Weston, Anne W., 66
Wilhelm, Frederick, 140-141
White, Bishop, 113
White, Capt., 119
Whitehill, Robert, 26
Whitman, Michael, 22
Wilbank, John, 111, 112
Wilcox, Mark, 22
Williams, Daniel, 50
Williams, Wm., 78
Willis, William,
Wilkins, John, 26
Wilkinson, John, 26
Wilson, George, 23
Wilson, Robert, 141
Winens, Jacob, 142
Witherow, John, 50
Woodford, Gen., 77
Wolf, Henry, 140, 141
Wolf, John, 140, 141
Wolfe, Frederick, 23

Woole, E., 90, 91
 Woller, Henry, 142
 Woolston, John, 50
 Worrell, James, 72
 Worrell, Peter, 50
 Wright, James, 50
 Wright, John, 50, 169

Wynkoop, Henry, 16, 22
 Wythe, George, 4

Yent, John, 140
 Yent, Valentine, 140
 Yohe, Adam, 140

SUBJECTS

Addresses—

Aikins, Rev. Paul S., 173, 174
 Hamilton, Andrew, 47-49
 Heiberger, Hon. W. M., 137, 138
 Lincoln, Abraham, 122
 Penn, William, 43, 44
 Schaeffer, Hon. Paul N., 154, 155
 Turner, Hon. Samuel E., 177-179

Autobiography, Biddle Charles, 34

Articles—

Haupt, Rev. S. Elvin, 162
 Lippard, George, 68, 70
 Ludy, Dr. Robert C., 151-154
 Hark, Max Henry F., 133-135
 Marx, Henry F., 133
 Myers, Elisabeth Lehman, 181, 184
 Miller, Peter, 164

Bells, Church—

Christ Church, 32, 72, 73, 74, 76, 78, 81, 84, 107, 129, 130
 Cloisters, Ephrata, 162, 163, 164
 First Reformed, Lancaster, 159, 160
 Grace Lutheran, Lancaster, 162
 Germantown Reformed, 131
 Moravian, Bethlehem, 182-184
 Reformed, Boyertown, 153
 Salem Lutheran, Lebanon, 166
 St. Augustine, Philadelphia, 54
 St. John's, York, 173
 St. Peter's, Philadelphia, 72, 76, 78, 81, 107, 129, 130
 Stover, Rev. J. C., 167
 Tabor Reformed, Lebanon, 166
 Trinity Lutheran, Lancaster, 159, 160

Moravian, Bethlehem, 182, 184
 Lutheran, Grace, Lancaster, 162
 Zion Reformed, Allentown, 143, 145, 146, 181, 183

Journeys of Liberty Bell—

Allentown, 1778, 71-85
 Atlanta, 1895, 87
 Bunker Hill, 1903, 87
 Charlestown, 1902, 87
 Chicago, 1893, 84, 85, 87
 New Orleans, 1885, 87
 San Francisco, 1915, 87

Ringings of Liberty Bell—

Adoption and Anniversaries of Declaration, 30, 32, 102, 103, 104, 106, 110, 111
 Announcing Death of—
 Carrol, Charles, 112
 Hamilton, Alexander, 110
 Jefferson, 111
 Lafayette, 112
 Marshall, 112, 113, 121
 Washington, 108, 109
 Celebrating Birthday of—
 Washington, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121
 Louis XVI, 106

Bells, Liberty—

Allentown, 127, 143-150
 Chester, 127, 177-179
 Easton, 127, 133-142
 Lancaster, 127, 157-164
 Reading, 127, 151-155
 York, 127, 169-176

Churches—

Christ Church, 73, 74, 81, 84, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 119, 129, 130, 132
 Lutheran, Trinity, Lancaster,

159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164
 Lutheran, Old Salem, Lebanon,
 165, 166
 Lutheran, Trinity, Reading, 163
 Lutheran, Zion, Philadelphia,
 109
 Presbyterian, Germantown, 131
 Reformed, Boyertown, 153
 Reformed, Germantown, 131
 Reformed, First, Lancaster,
 160, 164
 Reformed, Lebanon, 166
 Reformed, Zion, Allentown, 79,
 83, 84, 85, 143, 145, 146, 147,
 148, 149, 183
 St. John's, York, 173, 174
 St. Augustine, Philadelphia, 54
 St. Peter's 74, 81, 114, 116, 118,
 119, 129, 130

Congress, Continental—

1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
 13, 14, 15, 16, 24, 27, 28, 72,
 73, 74, 77, 78, 99, 100, 101,
 102, 159, 169, 172, 175, 175
 Congress, U. S., 108, 109

Declaration of Independence—

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
 24, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32,
 33, 34, 35, 101, 102, 103, 110,
 111, 112, 125, 134, 135, 136,
 143, 155, 157, 158, 165, 166,
 169, 172, 173, 178, 179

Diaries—

Allen, James, 80, 81
 Drinker, Elisabeth, 74, 106, 107,
 109, 110
 Logan, Hannah, 34
 Marshall, Christopher, 30
 Moravian, Bethlehem, 76-79, 134
 Moravian, Lancaster, 158, 159,
 164
 Moravian, Hebron, 165

*Election, Places of, July 8,
 1776—*

Bedford Co., Bedford, 20, 23
 Berks Co., Reading, 20, 22
 Bucks Co., Newtown, 20, 2
 Chester Co., Chester, 20, 22, 179

Chatham or Half Way House,
 20, 22
 Cumberland Co., Carlisle, 21,
 White House, 20, 22
 Chambersburg, 21, 23
 Robert Campbell's, 21, 23
 Northampton Co., Easton, 20,
 23, 133, 135
 Allentown, 20, 23, 135, 143, 144
 Peter Anthony's, 21, 23, 135
 Nicholas Dupue's, 21, 23, 135
 Northumberland Co., George
 McClandish, 21, 23
 Lancaster Co., Lancaster, 21,
 22
 James Porter's, 21-22
 Elizabeth Town, 21, 22
 Lebanon Town, 21-22
 New Holland, 21-22
 Garber's Mill, 21-22
 Philadelphia Co., 20-22
 Westmoreland Co., Spark's
 Fort, 21, 23
 Hannah's Town, 21, 23
 York Co., Yorktown, 20, 23
 Samuel Gaddis House, 20, 23
 Hanover Town, 20, 23
 Nicholson's Mill, 20, 23
 Robert Stevenson's 20, 23
 20, 23
 Election, July 8, 1776, 2, 15, 19,
 28, 30, 32

*Freedom, Friends of, 59, 61, 62,
 114*

*Golden, Jubilee, 37, 38, 46, 49,
 56, 57, 111*

Holy Experiment, 38, 47

Letters by—

Adams, John, 5, 30, 103
 Congress, Delegate to, 77
 Eckel, William, 120
 J. R. G., 117
 Gerry, Eldridge, 4
 Gordon, Lewis, 139
 Hancock, 9, 10, 11, 27
 Norris, Isaac, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54
 Penn, William, 39
 Rodney, Caesar, 6

Scott, Freeman, 118
 Shippen, W., 77
 Washington, Gen., 11

Muste Rolls—

Capt. Arndts' Company, 139,
 140
 Wounded and Missing, 140,
 141
 Capt. Jayne's Company, 141,
 142

Newspapers—

Allentown Morning Call, 144
 Allentown Item, 81
 Allentown Critic, 85
 Bethlehem Globe, 181
 Bradford's Journal, 99
 Graham's Magazine, 69, 70
 New England Journal, 136
 New York Times, 120
 Pennsylvania Evening Post, 8,
 32
 Pennsylvania Gazette, 14, 102
 Pennsylvania Journal, 32
 Pennsylvania Packet, 9, 92
 Pennsylvanicher Statsbode, 7,
 32
 Philadelphia Ledger, 115
 Philadelphia Press, 85, 105

Philadelphia Record, 85
 Philadelphia Times, 85
 United States Gazette, 112

Poems—

Liberty Bell, 59, 60, 62, 64, 65,
 66, 67, 128
 Perfect Freedom, 60
 The Old Bell, 67

Sesqui-Centennial—

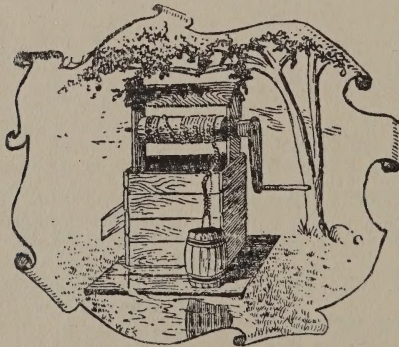
127, 133, 134, 146, 154, 162, 163,
 164, 171, 173, 177

*State House, also Independence
 Hall—*

1, 2, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 34, 37,
 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 67, 71, 72,
 73, 78, 89, 90, 92, 93, 95, 96,
 97, 98, 99, 100, 107, 115, 120,
 121, 122, 124, 125, 127

Ships—

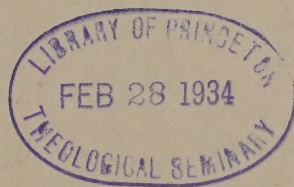
Centurian, 130
 Delaware, 103, 104
 Myrtilla, 130
 Pennsylvania, 103
 Polly, 97, 171
 Royal Charlotte, 94
 Sardine, 94, 95



Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, Chairman of the Historical Commission of Pennsylvania, in an editorial in the *Altoona Tribune* of August 27, 1926, wrote:

Future generations will, if present day dwellers do not, properly recognize Rev. Dr. John Baer Stoudt's great achievement in assembling six historic bells at the Sesqui-Centennial, which pealed out when Liberty was proclaimed in 1776. * * *

Many are the bells that rang out the proclamation of war in 1861, or Lincoln's assassination in 1865, or Garfield's death in 1881, or the Spanish war in 1898, or McKinley's tragic end in 1901, but few are the bells that told of liberty achieved away back in 1776! To drag these bells out of musty and uncongenial confinement to the light of day and proper appreciation is one of the worthiest works ever achieved in our Commonwealth. * * * These bells of the Sesqui-Centennial will ring in memories of the glorious past of our nation and our state long after other more spectacular features are forgotten. They will peal the story of our liberty and our achievements, and this echo will be the story of the millions of honest, simple lives, who unheralded, have made our state the glorious Commonwealth that it is. A visit to the Sesqui-Centennial just to see those bells would be a patriotic pilgrimage of the first order. To stand before this carillon of liberty would be to feel a new thrill of Americanism, a greater sense of appreciation of the land that gave us birth. If the Sesqui-Centennial achieves no other immortality, the six Pennsylvania bells that proclaimed our liberty has given glory enough for all.



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